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Indexed

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

RECEIVED



WILDER EARLY PEAR.

WILDER DWARF PEAR



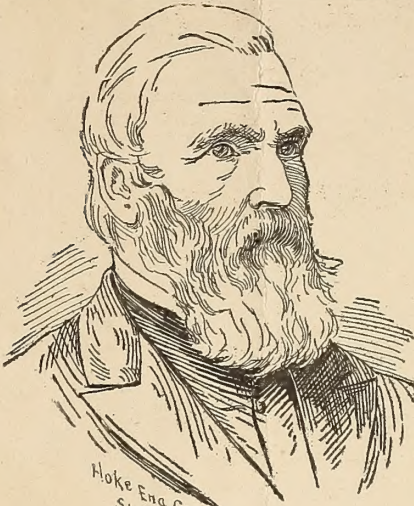
MOYER GRAPE.

1890

Rochester, N.Y.

CHAS. A. GREEN.
MANAGER.

PRICE 10 CTS



ABNER GREEN.

When to Order—When to Plant.—

We begin to pack every spring April 1st, but pack more or less all winter from our cellars. Planting should be done as soon as possible after the soil settles and becomes dry enough to work. April and May are the months when most of the planting is done.

True to Name.—How many have been disappointed by their trees not proving to be the kind paid for, but this does not occur when bought of well established Nurseries. We would discharge a packer if he should mislabel a tree or vine. We feel that our reputation is at stake, and use the greatest care in properly labeling and recording our stock. Orchards and vineyards all over the continent testify to our correctness in this regard.

Bargains in Surplus Stock.—We always have a surplus of valuable plants, vines, and trees, that we can sell, to be sent in May, at a great reduction. If you wish to make the most of a little money send us \$1.00 or \$5.00, or any amount over \$1.00, asking for the value of money sent from surplus stock, without naming varieties, leaving all selections to our Chas. A. Green, who will send you by mail, express or freight, as you may request, a valuable package of choice plants, vines, or trees. We guarantee you a larger and better lot of stock than can be secured in any other way or at any other place.

Deutschen Obstzuchtern zur Nachricht, daß ein deutscher Zweig mit unserer Baumschule verbunden ist und daß wir einen kompetenten Deutschen angestellt haben, welcher deutsch geschriebene Briefe liest und dieselben in dieser Sprache beantwortet. Wir haben viele deutsch Kunden und dieselben sind mit unsern Bäumen wohl zufrieden. Man sende für freien Obst-Katalog und Obst-Führer und ein Exemplar unserer Zeitung.

Man adressire,

Green's Nurseries Co.,

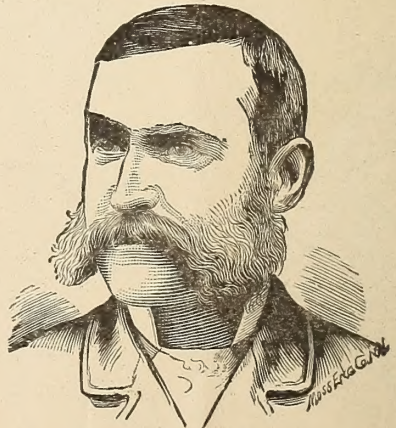
Rochester, N. Y.

How to Grow Fruit.—Our C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y., has five books treating of: 1st, Plum and Cherry Culture. 2d, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture. 3d, Apple and Pear Culture. 4th, Guide to Grape Culture. 5th, Guide to Strawberry Culture. Matthew Crawford says, "Each number contains more information than any one issue of any other publication." "Your books have been worth \$50 to me," says another grower. The *Vineyardist* says: "We regard it as among the most reliable horticultural publications." He also edits **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER**, a paper devoted to fruit culture. Both the five books and paper will be sent you for 25 cents, leaving you no reason to be in need of instruction on this important subject. How to Propagate Fruits is another book we will mail for 25 cents.

Cost of Shipping.—We cannot state just what it will cost to ship any one order without consuming too much time. You can learn better at your depot. The weight of stock packed will be about as follows per 100: Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach trees, 100 pounds; Peach, 3 to 4 feet, Quinces, etc., 50 pounds; Grapes, Currants, and Gooseberries, two years, 30 pounds; one year, 20 pounds; Black Raspberries, 5 pounds; Strawberries, in light crates designed for the purpose, 40 lbs. per 1,000.

We Ship from October 1st to June 1st, taking plants from cellar in winter, but the spring packing begins in earnest April 1st. Being located well north (and northern grown stock grows best the world over,) we can ship later than most nurseries. Order early, it pays.

Distances for Planting.—Standard Apples, 20 feet apart each way; Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries, 20 feet apart each way; Duke and Morello Cherries, 18 feet apart each way; standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way; Dwarf Pears, 10 to 12 feet apart each way; Quince, 8 to 10 feet apart each way; Grapes, rows 10 to 12 feet apart, 7 to 10 feet in rows; Currants and Gooseberries, 3 to 4 feet apart; Raspberries and Blackberries, 3 to 4 feet, by 5 to 7 feet apart; Strawberries, for field culture, 1 to 1½ ft. by 3 to 3½ feet apart; for garden culture, 1 to 2 feet apart.



CHARLES A. GREEN.

[SEE NEXT PAGE OF COVER FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ON ORDERING.]

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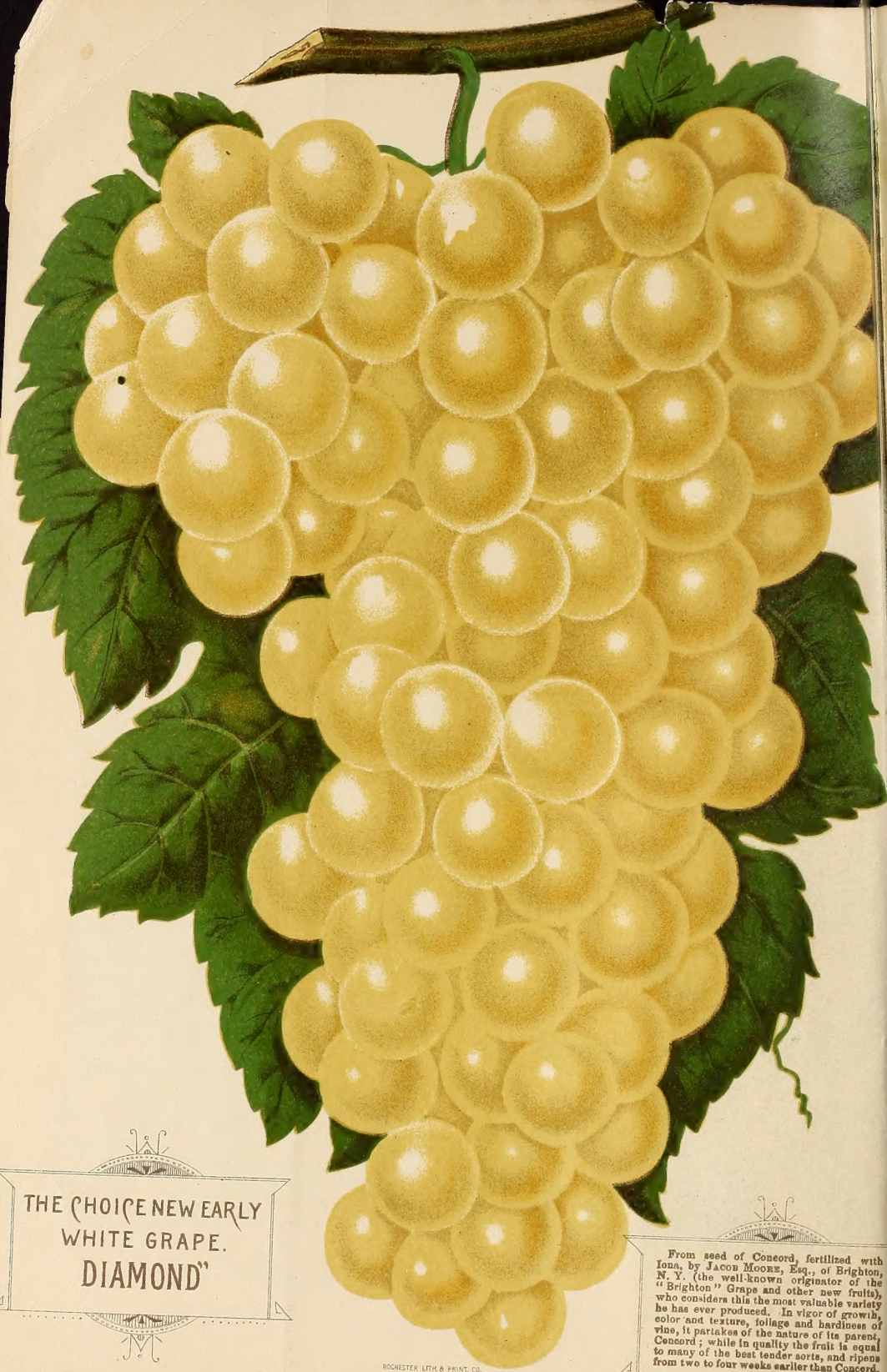
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THE CHOICE NEW EARLY
WHITE GRAPE.
DIAMOND"

From seed of Concord, fertilized with Iona, by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y. (the well-known originator of the "Brighton" Grape and other new fruits), who considers this the most valuable variety he has ever produced. In vigor of growth, color and texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord; while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens from two to four weeks earlier than Concord.

Mayor's Office.

Rochester, N.Y. May 31 1889.

To Whom it may concern.

This is to certify, that I have known Charles A. Green for a number of years. That he is a worthy & reliable gentleman. Mr. Green is the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower - he is also Secretary of the American Assn. of nurserymen, & the Green Nursery Co. of which he is also a representative, is one of the largest shippers by freight & Express in this section of the country.

Cornelius Parsons
Mayor

INDEX.

Instructions for ordering are on pages two and three of cover.

Apples.....	Page 30	to 36
Apricots.....	"	55
Asparagus Roots.....	"	59
Blackberries.....	" 18	" 20
Cherries.....	" 47	" 49
Cranberry.....	"	58
Currants.....	"	26
Fruit Trees.....	"	29
Gooseberries.....	"	27
Grapes.....	" 20	" 25
Hop Vines.....	"	58
Juneberry.....	"	54
Mulberry.....	"	55
Nectarines.....	"	54
New or Valuable Specialties.....	" 65	" 70
Nuts.....	"	57
Ornamentals.....	"	60
Peaches.....	" 52	" 54
Pears.....	" 37	" 46
Plums.....	" 50	" 52
Quinces.....	"	56
Raspberries.....	" 12	" 17
Rhubarb Roots.....	"	59
Roots for Garden.....	"	59
Strawberries.....	" 3	" 11

In compliance with your request, we mail you this copy of our elegant and expensive Catalogue, the first edition of which has cost us \$5,000.

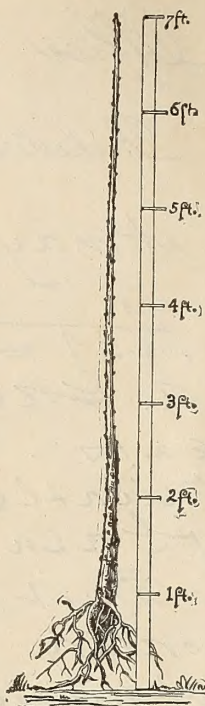
We should charge ten cents each for these Catalogues, to partly cover the cost. I am sure you appreciate the fact that we can supply them FREE only to those who have or will send us an order.

We send you this copy FREE, with the belief that you will soon send us an order, though it be a very small one.

COUPON.

The holder of this Coupon by sending it with \$1.00 to Green's FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y., will receive Green's FRUIT GROWER, one year, and one Wilder Early Pear tree, one year old, by mail, postage paid. Or with 50 cents one small vine of Moyer Early Red Grape; or Eaton Grape or Moore' Diamond. Or with 40 cents one Wonderful Peach tree; or one Abundance Plum. Your choice of the above at above prices.

Our Leading Specialty



This season is the Wilder Early Pear, the best and most productive early variety ever introduced. On pages 37 to 44 you will find a full description of this pear, with the opinions of prominent fruit growers on its merits.

We desire to call particular attention here to the vigorous growth of the Wilder Early Pear. Last season the growth from the bud, set near the ground in an ordinary seedling such as we plant by the thousands, was in many cases eight feet high. This season, on poorer soil, the growth is often seven feet high from spring to fall.

Is it not remarkable that a simple bud of Wilder Early Pear, set in a stock one foot high, should, in five months grow to the height of seven to eight feet? That this pear does thus grow shows the wonderful vigor of the variety, and vigor is of great importance, for no planter desires to plant a variety that is

such a slow grower, that extraordinary care must be taken in order to secure any growth, or even keep it alive. Many valuable varieties have been cast aside on account of slow or crooked growth. Nurserymen do not want such varieties, neither do the fruit growers.

Mr. E. H. Burson, our foreman, has suggested that we dig a one year old Wilder tree and send it to an artist, in order to show our patrons just how the trees look. We do not claim that all of trees are as tall as this. Price of Wilder Early Pear trees, one year old, \$1; two years old, \$2.

DWARF WILDER.—Note that we will not offer any dwarf Wilder trees this season.

Rochester, N. Y., January 1st, 1890.

Certificate for the Value of 50-100 Dollars.

Please deliver to bearer not later than Spring of 1890,

Fifty Cents Worth of Nursery Stock,

Fruits or Ornamental Plants, Shrubs or Vines, selection of varieties, etc., to be made by C. A. Green, on the return of this Certificate with order for Nursery Stock amounting to \$5.00 or over, cash with order, to go by express or freight during the Spring of 1890.

NOTICE.—Only one Certificate will be allowed to any one person. Prices must be those in our Spring, 1890, Catalogue, as all previous prices are cancelled. If you prefer Fruits, strike out "Ornamentals." If you prefer Ornamentals strike out "Fruits" from the Certificate.

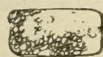
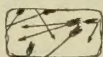
GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

VALUE 50 CENTS.

Simply cut out this Certificate and send it to GREEN'S NURSERY, ROCHESTER, N. Y., with your order for \$5.00 or over, to go by express or freight and not by mail.



TO OUR PATRONS.



How and Where to Plant.—Our patrons generally succeed well in making their trees, etc., live, for we take great pains to put them up in the best condition. But whether the orchards, vineyards, etc., prove productive and profitable depends largely on the following six points:

1. On wise selection of varieties. Get the opinion of your local fruit grower on this point. If you cannot do this, and are not informed yourself, simply leave the selection to Chas. A. Green, who will give the matter his best attention.

2. Don't plant too many varieties of fruits. We often get orders for 100 Apple trees, embracing 20 to 40 varieties, whereas three varieties would have been better.

3. Plant fruit on the uplands or hill sides in preference to low or flat lands. Late spring frosts destroy more crops of fruits than all other sources; an elevation saves from frost; often a few feet will partially save a crop of grapes or strawberries. All kinds of fruits are easily injured by frost during blossoming or soon after. Low lands induce rank growth but not fruitfulness.

4. Do not plant large overgrown trees or vines hoping they will bear fruit earlier than smaller trees, for they will not. Indeed the younger trees and vines if well grown and well rooted will usually come into bearing first. But if the trees are very small extra care and culture must be given.

5. Do not plant when the soil is too wet. If the soil is sticky, packing it about the roots causes it to harden like mortar. But if the soil crumbles, it cannot be packed too firmly about the roots.

6. Do not expose the roots a moment at planting. Keep the roots well moistened and well covered every moment until they are planted. In fall planting bank up with

earth every tree, and cover every plant and vine with strawy litter, or all will be heaved out by frost.

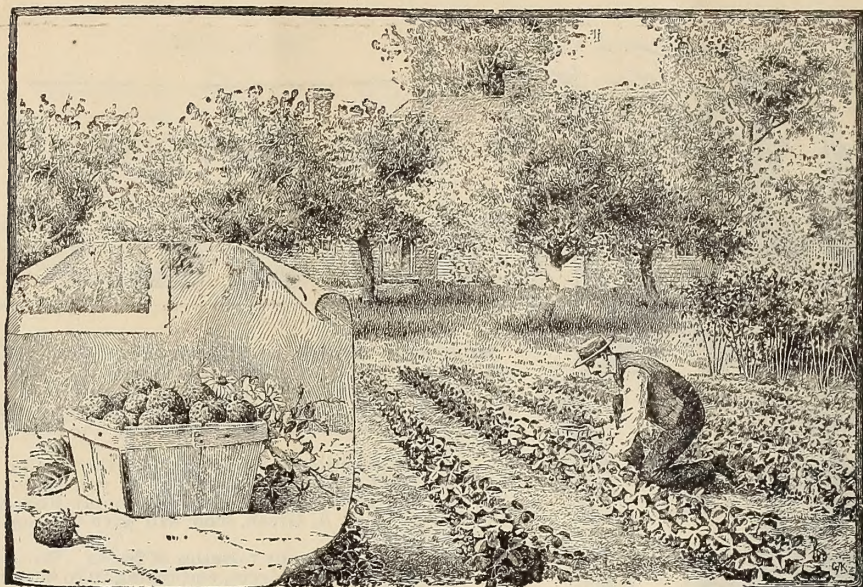
We greet our patrons and friends with thankful hearts for their patronage and for the prosperity that has come upon us. The seasons have been propitious and we have prospered far beyond our expectations.

Make More Money.—How can farmers make more money? By planting Berries, Grapes, Apples, Pears, Quinces, and other fruits. Do not plant too largely of any one class of fruits, but say an acre of each. Give these good attention and you will make more money than at farming. If you are too old to begin give your boy the opportunity.

The *Louisville Courier Journal* says:—Farmers find it more profitable to raise vegetables and fruits for the great cities, grow vineyards, establish dairies, plant orchards, and by producing many small things, acquire more of wealth than they could from one great grain crop. Because a state is the first in the production of wheat or corn, does not prove that it is more prosperous than a neighbor which is first in nothing, but second or third in many things. Thus Iowa and Kansas are expected to raise 600,000,000 bushels of corn

this year, while the yield of Ohio and Illinois will be only 365,000,000 bushels. Having but few and small markets for a varied agriculture, the Northwestern States beyond the Mississippi are forced to raise the great staples which admit of easy shipment to distant points.

The Value of a Tree.—When the construction of a railroad or the opening of a new street requires the destruction of fruit trees the question of their value arises. A plum, cherry, apple, or pear tree, gives an annual yield of fruit selling at say \$5 to \$15. The owner figures the result for the life of the tree, say 15 to 20 years, in addition to its beauty of blossom and foliage, and the refreshing shade, making a claim of \$50 to \$300 damage for each tree destroyed. The value of a fruit tree is not easily specified, but it is a judicious investment of time and money. And in learning what the profit will be we must not look only at the value of the fruit for the market, for this may be but incidental, a larger profit accruing from its beauty, the pleasurable anticipation it excites and the place it fills as part and parcel of the home.



STRAWBERRIES.

Small Fruits for the Family.—It still remains as a matter of surprise to all those who know from experience, how easily a supply of the choicer small fruits can be grown for an ordinary family, that so many families in our land pass the hot season without such supply. It must be because they have no just conception of the value of the luxury, both as a source of palatable enjoyment and of health. If compelled to forego either meats or fruits during the summer season, we should unhesitatingly give up the meats, because fruits tend to keep the digestive, the assimilative, and the excretory organs in good, active, healthful condition, enabling us to obtain more wholesome nutrition. It is not difficult for any farmer to produce all the berries his family will consume. Ten square rods of good land, planted with the better, more productive varieties of strawberries, and kept free from weeds for about fifteen months, will afford a family ten quarts a day for the table, and in the height of the season afford a fine lot for canning, even though they are planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Planted thus, a horse and cultivator would do most of the cultivating. Grow a succession ripening through three or four weeks.—*Cut from American Garden.*

Strawberry Culture.—The Strawberry will grow on any corn or wheat soil—any place where potatoes grow. On high lands the blossoms are less liable to be injured by late spring frosts. Plant in rows three feet apart, one foot apart in the row if for horse cultivation. Do not double up the roots and crowd into a shallow hole, neither bury the crown (leaves) too deeply, for if you do they will rot. Lengthen out the roots and permit them to reach down full length into the soil, then hold the top at same depth it stood before being dug, and pack

in the soil firmly. The packing of earth firmly about plants, vines and trees when transplanting is of vital importance. It prevents drying out by sun and wind. Keep plants in a pail while planting, with just a little water to keep the roots moist. Keep the soil clean by frequent cultivation. Do not permit many runners to take root if you want large berries. The narrower the row of plants the better.

Chas. A. Green's book on the Strawberry gives such full particulars (price 10 cents) we do not deem it best to occupy space here with more about culture.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. 10,000 rates on application. Remember that our plants are double the ordinary size and value, and must not be compared with cheap plants.

THE JESSIE.—This noble Strawberry has made many friends this season, and gathered fresh honors. From every part of the country come enthusiastic accounts of its success in growing great crops of large luscious fruit. Indeed, it is a monarch among Strawberries.

The Editor of the Western Rural says, we received a box of the Jessie Strawberry from friend Kellogg in June, which proved to be the largest and finest sample of any variety of this fruit we have ever yet seen.

Last spring we sold 600,000 plants of the Jessie Strawberry. Every plant that we could spare from our plantation was dug and sent to our patrons. Almost every letter contained an order for Jessie plants, and we often got from 200 to 400 letters daily.

We have taken great pains to keep our Jessie beds pure and free from spurious plants. We know that many spurious plants, or those badly mixed with other kinds have been sold, and this may be the reason why a few complaints are heard. We are the introducers. Buy of us and be sure that you get the genuine.

The Medal of Excellence was awarded to Green's Nursery Co., by the American Insti-

tute at their exhibition the last season. The report of the Ohio Experiment Station speaks as follows of the Jessie strawberry, which has been fruited at the station for three years: Jessie (perfect)—This is one of the most satisfactory varieties of recent origin. The plants are vigorous, healthy and productive, while the fruit is large and showy. It can hardly fail to take rank as a standard variety. 100 berries weighed 35 ounces, Bubach 35 ounces, May King 25 ounces, Downing 31 ounces, etc.



JESSIE STRAWBERRY (REDUCED SIZE.)

Rural New Yorker says: Among these the Jessie strawberry is very large, of high quality, very firm and productive, vigorous in growth of plant, and free from rust or blight; but I cannot see in it any particular improvement over the Sharpless, which seems at home with us, unless it be in two points—first, its even ripening, showing no white tips; and, second, its hardness of blossom, as it bears a greater degree of cold without injury than the Sharpless and can be grown successfully where the Sharpless fails on the latter account. Bubach I find to be all I see it recommended for, being a good and strong grower, and healthy, and it has produced more exceedingly large berries than any other sort I have ever seen; but it is not so firm or of such high quality as one could wish. Did it contain



"JESSIE."

quality and firmness in as high a degree as Jessie or even Sharpless. I would put it down as a decided improvement on all.

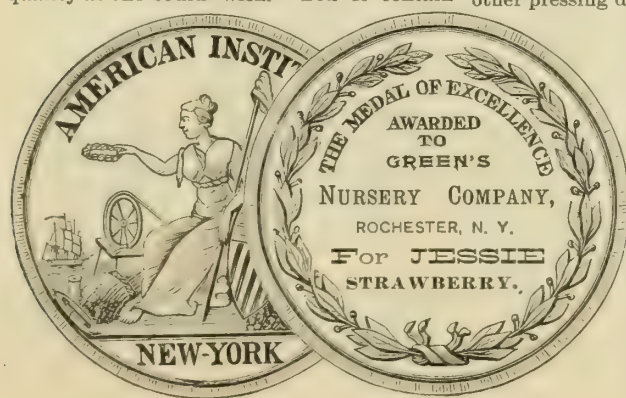
The Jessie and Bubach.—The two berries named above are giving promise of proving valuable accessions to the new berries of the past year or two. Our plants were set in a rich loam and made an excellent growth last season, sending out a good supply of runners that took root. The severity of the winter, that is frequent freezing and thawing out was severe upon strawberry plants, and what was most singular was that the old plants were more seriously injured by the frost than the rooted runners, and quite a number perished. But with the opening of spring the plants put forth a vigorous growth and developed the blossom stalks to an unexpected extent.

Both made a more vigorous growth than the Crescent, but hardly came up to it in the quantity of fruit produced. The Bubach was more vigorous of the two. So far as the fruit was concerned both berries were of unusually large size, good color and of good quality. We saw no berries that could compete in size with our Jessie's and Bubach's notwithstanding the fact that because of other pressing duties they had to be a little neglected just before the season of fruit ripening. We believe that both are berries that can be safely recommended for general culture.

WM. H. YOEMANS,
Agricul Ed. of
Germantown Telegraph,
Columbia, Conn.

The Merits of Strawberries.—The most productive—Jessie, Pineapple, Hampden, Pearl, Bubach, Windsor, Crescent, Manchester and Warfield.

Largest Berries—Jessie, Piper, Jewell, Prince, Logan, Ontario, Sharpless, Bubach, Belmont, Mammoth.





ORIGINATOR OF THE JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

The best flavored berries—Prince, Vick, Miner, Belmont, Summit, Downing, Kentucky, Jessie.

The earliest to ripen—May King, Iron Clad, Crescent, Parry, Cloud, Warfield, Monmouth, Bubach, Woodruff, Wilson.

The latest to ripen—Burt, Kentucky, Windsor, Gandy, Manchester.

Best for light soil—Crescent, May King, Kentucky, Bubach, Miner, Downing.

Best for heavy clay soil—Jessie, Jewell, Sharpless, Belmont, Logan.—J. H. HALE, Conn.

Jessie Beats the World.—C. A. GREEN, Dear Sir:—Two years ago I ordered a half-dozen Jessie Strawberries; I never saw such a plant to grow. I sold nearly 5000 plants this year, and although berries were selling at \$3.00 per crate I sold my Jessies for \$5.00 per crate. My berries began to ripen May 10th. Yours truly,

T. A. KIBLER, Carthage, Mo.

The Jessie strawberry is very favorably reported upon from many localities, though here and there appears an account of its having failed to come up to expectations. Green believes it will become a standard variety. Williams, of New Jersey, considers it a promising berry, and this opinion is entertained by Hale, of Connecticut; Lovett, of New Jersey, Kellogg, of Wisconsin, and other progressive growers of small fruit. On the Rural New Yorker's grounds, while the Jessie did fairly well there, it has not shown itself to be at all remarkable. Kellogg, who has had it on trial four years, says: "Of new varieties I know of nothing so near perfect in every respect as the Jessie."—*Fruit Tree Dealer*.

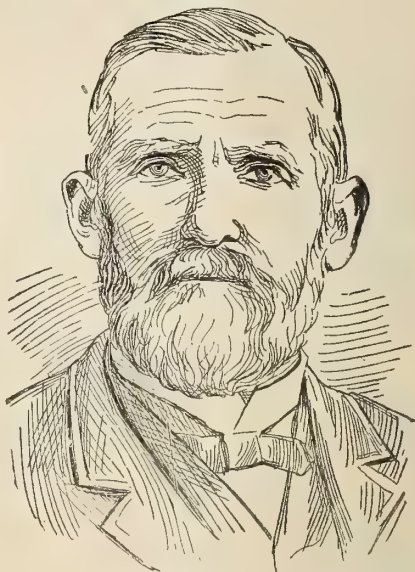
Price of Jessie Strawberry plants, 25 cents per 12, 75c. per 100, \$5 per 1000.

The Cloud Strawberry.—This variety, after another year's test, gives great promise. It possesses the vigor and constitution absolutely necessary to make a strawberry popular. Few people have time or patience to nurse a delicate and feeble growing plant. Such people will be pleased with the growth of the Cloud. Indeed it makes too many plants for its own good, and the wise grower will restrict it in making new plants. When bearing fruit if plants which are crowded closely among thousands of other plants, all attempting to feed and drink from the same soil, the best results cannot be secured.

The Cloud is an early berry, and this is what we have been looking for. Early varieties heretofore have been shy bearers, or sour and of poor flavor, or small and unsatisfactory. But the Cloud is of good size, is productive, good color, good form and firm. It also ripens evenly on all sides at once.

The Cloud is pistillate, requiring another variety growing near it to fertilize its blossoms. Our most productive strawberries are often of this class. Strawberry growers do not consider this any objection, as they plant such kinds adjoining other kinds, with hermaphrodite variety on all sides, and there is no trouble in so doing. Some plant every 3rd or 4th row to other kinds. There is no objection to so doing, and the object to be gained is then more certain.

We have written many who fruited the Cloud the past season, inquiring how it has succeeded with them. The usual response is that it has been a success, except in a few cases where the plants were allowed to become too thickly matted. Keep the rows narrow, by removing the runners.



Portrait of E. C. Davis, Northampton, Mass., a noted civil engineer, who grew 51½ pounds of fruit from twelve Jessie Strawberry plants. The largest berry was 9½ inches in size—yielding at the rate of 1,184 bushels per acre.



“CLOUD SEEDLING.”

Cloud Strawberry.—1st, The Cloud is a week or two ahead of Wilson or Crescent in maturity.

2nd, It is very firm and larger than either of the above.

3d, In quality a little better than Wilson.

4th, Exceedingly productive, more so than the other two.

5th, Deep scarlet color and ripens all over at once, even very early in the season.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW,

Hitchcock, April 25, 1889.

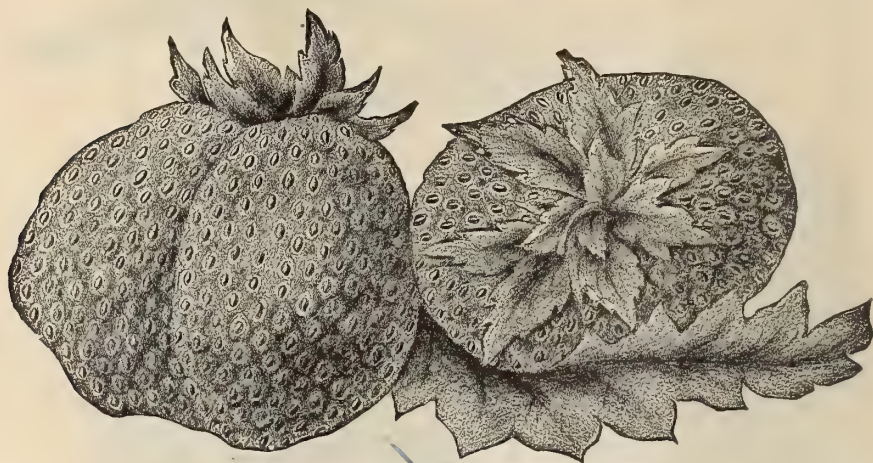
The Leading Features of the Cloud.

— (1) The earliest to ripen. (2) Good quality, great beauty of color and regularity of form. (3) Extraordinary vigor and great endurance, rapidly covering the soil with dark green sturdy plants which readily adapt themselves to different localities. (4) Unusual productiveness, rewarding the planter with immense crops; ripening quick for the earliest market, when prices are twice as high as they are for late ripening varieties. (5) It is the earliest large strawberry, and the largest early strawberry.

The Rev. W. A. Mason writes as follows:—“This new berry has forced itself into favor wherever known without advertising. It was discovered about four years ago, and since that time has almost supplanted every other

variety as a market berry. It is shipped to Chicago and commands the highest prices there. At the last meeting of the American Horticultural Society, it created a sensation. A resident gentleman stated that he saw a test of three rows of the same length, side by side, in which Captain Jack yielded 5 quarts, Crescent 7, and the Cloud 14 quarts. Of 21 varieties on my place, it is the most vigorous grower, and twice as productive as any other kind. Plants set early commenced bearing April 15th, coming in with the Crystal City, and bore till June 15th and had full crops on all the time, forming immense stools and making runners at the same time. I have counted 21 large berries on one fruit stem. *Its fruit is more uniformly large than any other strawberry I ever saw.* Its shape is regular, much like Gandy or Jersey Queen. It has the most vigorous roots I ever saw. Last spring I sent plants to several Northern states. Good results as to growth, etc., come from all quarters. A Maryland grower writes me that his Clouds are the prettiest plants in his county. Both Mr. Cloud and a Mr. Strickland contend for the right to name, but the American Horticultural Society adopted the name of ‘Cloud.’”

Price of Cloud Strawberry plants, 35 cents per 12, 75c. per 100, \$6 per 1000.



THE FAMOUS "BUBACH"—A NOBLE VARIETY.

Bubach, P.—This magnificent strawberry is considered by many as a rival to Jessie. We find these two varieties often compared one with the other. We get good reports from the Bubach from all parts of the country. While a vigorous grower, it does not make plants freely, therefore those who offer the pure plants ask a higher price for them than for many other kinds. You will find Bubach a valuable variety. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit, it is remarkable even under careless culture. The fruit is large and handsome, specimens in many instances, being far above the average. Unfortunately, however, the fruit is so soft as to render it unfit for long shipment. Were it not for this, and the blossom being pistillate, it would be difficult to estimate its value as a main crop. Even with these defects it is a very valuable strawberry. Midseason to late. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.

Covill's Early.—We have fruited this two seasons and find it the earliest of all older kinds. It is a hardy, healthy plant; fruit firm, dark red, resembling Wilson somewhat; productive, but not holding out large at the last. It is valuable for very early, and an early berry is much needed. No one will be disappointed in Covill's Early. Price, 25 cents per 12; 60c per 100; 1000, \$4.00.

Pineapple.—We obtained this from a fruit grower in Maryland who claims that it has produced 20,000 quarts to the acre. It has not fruited for us, but is making a satisfactory growth. It is claimed to combine productiveness, size and flavor in a greater degree than any other berry yet offered. An effort was made by nurserymen to get control of the variety, whether they succeeded or not we do not know. Price, 35 cents for 12; \$1.00 per 100.

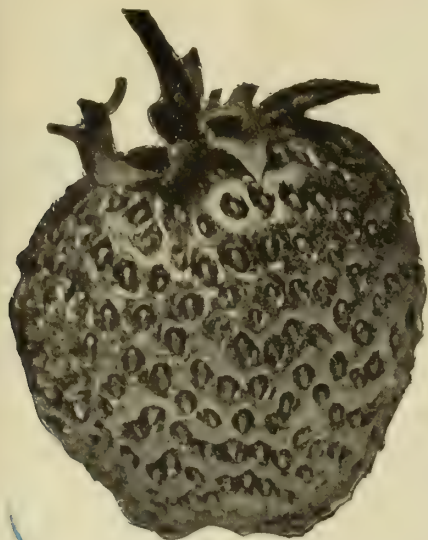
Hoffman's Seedling.—This has taken the place of the old Neunan's Prolific at the South for shipment to Northern markets and is regarded by many as the most profitable berry for Southern growers. The fruit is of good size and exceedingly firm. Plant a strong grower and immensely productive. Early. Dozen, 25 cents, 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

Logan.—A variety of promise, producing under ordinary culture a fair crop of good fruit; large, uniform in size and shape, moderately firm and of good quality. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Warfield, P.—This strawberry was highly extolled by many members at the Chicago Meeting of Nurserymen last June. The great strawberry growers pronounced it more productive than Crescent. We have faith in this berry, it having given promise of great things. One who for long fruited it says: "I consider it the most valuable variety I know of, and I have been in the fruit business twenty years and have tried most of the leading varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, with tall leaves to protect the blossoms from the spring frosts; blossoms with the Crescent and gets ripe at the same time. It equals the Wilson as a shipper and is superior to that variety in every other respect, and superior to Crescent in every quality." It is a vigorous grower, wonderfully productive, early and firm, of a fine, glossy red color, of better size than Crescent, and, all things considered, the best shipping strawberry (not excepting the old Wilson) we have ever seen. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1; 1000, \$10.



WARFIELD STRAWBERRY.



Miami.—A most promising late variety from the West, said to be of mammoth size, beautiful appearance, very firm, superior quality, and a *marvel of productiveness*. The plant is a strong and perfect grower showing no signs of rust.

"Compared with Sharpless, this variety is much larger, more perfect in shape, and has no unripe tips; while the color is a deep red."

Dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$25.00.



Burt.—This is a New York state variety, a good grower, bright, handsome, well formed, fine fruit, good quality. Supposed to be a seedling of the Wilson. The plant resembles the James Vick closely and has the same dark green, smooth foliage. It is described, where fully tested, as being productive and the berries unusually firm, ripening very late. It has been shipped to New York and Philadelphia, arriving in fine condition. Its four great points of excellence as claimed by its friends are "productiveness, hardiness, lateness and firmness. Some who have sworn by Crescent and discarded everything else are substituting Burt after three years' trial. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.00.

Haverland, P.—A new variety of great promise. It has fruited here three seasons, next to Jessie it stood the drouth best giving a fine crop of showy fruit. It is of the Crescent class, exceedingly productive, vigorous plant, pale green, large leaves. makes plants fast, but not so fast as Crescent. The fruit is elongated, quite large, and ripens in handfuls from each fruit stem. We see no reason why it should not be a favorite.

While firmer than Crescent it is not so firm as Jessie, and therefore will do best for home markets. Mr. Crawford says the Haverland is all that was ever claimed for it. It is a most luxuriant grower, and unexcelled for productiveness. The fruit is large, of good form and color, moderately firm and of fair quality.

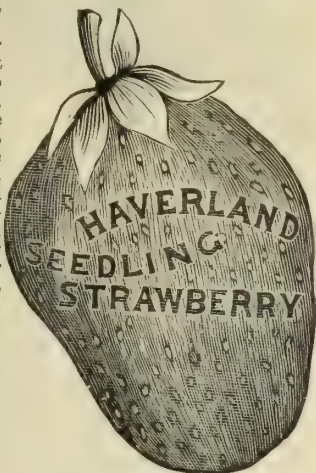
It will be of great value for a near market, as it will certainly surpass the Crescent in size and probably in productiveness. Doz., 35 cts.; 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.00.

Parry.—Comparatively new, but of great merit. A seedling of Jersey Queen and very similar, but possesses a perfect flower. The fruit is uniformly very large, beautiful, moderately firm and of good quality. Plant strong, vigorous and productive. Requires good soil and culture. Early to medium. One of the very best varieties, Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$5.00.

Candy.—A late berry, said to be a good shipper but evidently of foreign parentage, like Monmouth and requires nursing. Neither have done well here but may be valuable elsewhere. Price, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Crescent P.—Very few varieties are so immensely productive as is this, and none succeed better under such general neglect. The plant is most vigorous, and for best results should not be allowed to mat closely. The berries are of medium size, rather poor quality and a little soft for shipment. Of a bright scarlet color and quite attractive; profitable, early.

Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00





Monmouth.—Is an early sort for the home garden and for market. It ripens a week in advance of May King and two weeks ahead of Sharpless. The fruit is bright crimson color, very regular and uniform, holding its size to the end of the season, exceptionally firm and of superior quality. The plant, like Crescent, is small and full of vigor, a rapid grower with clean, healthy, enduring foliage. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.

Jersey Queen, P.—Under good culture and properly fertilized, one of the most profitable of the standard sorts, bringing a high price in market on account of its size and beauty, and especially valuable in the home garden. The plant is strong and healthy, and, on good soil, productive. Fruit large, bright crimson, moderately firm, and of fine quality. Late. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

May King.—A seedling of the Crescent with a perfect blossom. Plant vigorous and healthy; fruit globular, medium to small, bright scarlet, firm and excellent. Fairly productive. Season early. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Champion (Windsor Chief, Wonderful) P.—A profitable market sort, immensely productive, of good size, handsome, firm, but of acid flavor. Plant a poor grower except on well-fertilized soil. Medium to late. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c.

James Vick.—Plant exceedingly vigorous and wonderfully prolific. The berries are medium, crimson, quite firm and of good quality. Should be grown on good soil and the runners kept trimmed. Midseason. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c.

Mt. Vernon.—A strawberry of large size and superior quality, but too soft for market. Not surpassed for home use.

Woodruff.—Superior quality, dark red, productive. A noble berry for the home garden.

Surprise.—Large, fine quality, desirable in every way. Productive.

Piper's Seedling.—Dark red, good quality, productive.

Warren.—Light red, large, productive.

Itasca.—Very productive, small.

Logan.—A large berry.

Jersey Queen.—Of the finest quality, large, and bears well with good culture. Price of above seven varieties, 25 cents per 12, 75c. per 100.

Kentucky.—Very popular as a late variety. The plant is a good grower, very productive, and, like the Downing, it succeeds on all soils and under almost all conditions. Other and better late sorts are now, however, taking its place, and it is in much less demand now than some years ago. Fruit is large and of fine flavor. One of the best. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

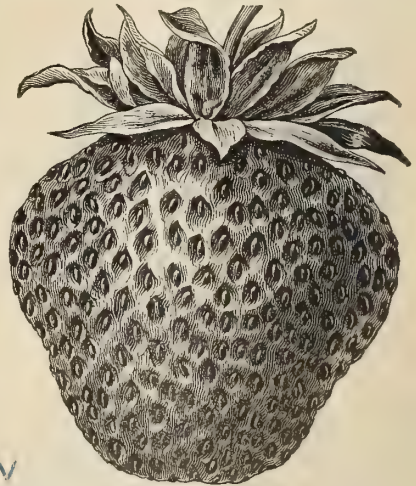
Henderson.—Its chief value is its exquisite flavor, but it is also of good size and fairly productive under good culture. Plant rather a poor grower and requires rich soil. Adapted only to the amateur's garden. Early. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$5.00.

Cumberland Triumph. (Jumbo)—A good vigorous plant, and under good culture, productive. Berry very large, round as an apple, of good quality, pale scarlet, rather soft. Excellent for home use, especially southward. Early to medium. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$5.00.

Belmont.—A strong grower, but requiring good soil and culture, or it is unproductive and unsatisfactory. The berry is quite distinct, oblong, dark crimson, glossy, of exceedingly high quality, rich and meaty; remarkable for its firmness and long keeping qualities. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

Chas. Downing.—An old well-known variety, popular as a family berry by reason of its fine flavor, productiveness and general adaptability to all soils and locations. Succeeds from Maine to California, but of late years in some sections its foliage has been affected with rust and blight. Should be included in all collections for the home garden. Midseason. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 50c; 1000, \$5.00.

Miner's Prolific.—Somewhat similar to Chas. Downing, but is larger, darker in color, and its foliage does not burn, but is clean and healthy. Berries are ridged and furrowed, of mild pleasant flavor, but soft for distant shipment. Very productive. Midseason. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, 75c; 1000, \$5.00.



Sharpless.—One of the popular strawberries of the day. The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust or blight. It demands well enriched soil. Fruit large to very large, irregular in shape, crimson, moderately firm and of good quality. A profitable variety for market, and one that will bring the home grower an abundance of fine fruit. Midseason. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Lyda.—A strawberry of superior quality, handsome and productive. This berry has been highly praised by eminent men who are entirely disinterested. By all means plant at least a few Lyda. Doz., 25c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$5.00.

Manchester.—One of the best late berries for home use and profitable for market in many sections. Its chief fault is with its foliage, which rusts badly on heavy soils. Succeeds admirably upon light sandy soil. The plant is a strong grower and exceedingly productive. Fruit large, uniform in size and shape, and of good quality and moderately firm. Late to very late. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.

Old Ironclad. (*Phelps*)—The fruit of this variety resembles the Wilson so closely, both in color and general appearance, that they cannot readily be distinguished apart. It is also very firm and of medium size. The plant is vigorous, healthy and productive. Firm and of fair quality. Early. Doz. 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.00.



FAMOUS JESSIE STRAWBERRY.

The above cut, representing the Miami Strawberry plant, gives a correct idea of the strength of the plants sent out by Green's Nursery Co. Our plants are grown on strong rich, loamy soil, giving plants twice as large as those grown on New Jersey sand. It takes us longer to grow, dig, trim and pack such superior strawberry plants as we sell, therefore it cannot be expected that we will compete with inferior plants in price. We offer plants as low as those of similar superiority can be produced. If small, feeble plants are desired, we do not seek the order, as we do not offer such plants. On 5,000 or 10,000 orders, we can make lower prices than those named in this Catalogue, if a list of varieties wanted is furnished us.

Wilson. (*Albany*)—Too well-known for description; once the most popular berry, but now superseded by better and more vigorous sorts. It is still grown in many localities where it is yet profitable. Our plants are grown from one selected plant, and is the pure and improved strain of the old Wilson. Early to medium. Dozen, 25 cents; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.00.

RASPBERRIES.



THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.

Culture of the Raspberry—(By mail at 10 cents extra per 12, and 40 cents extra for 100.) It is easier growing the raspberry than the strawberry. Planted in the fruit garden in rows five or six feet apart in the row they may be cared for as easily as potatoes, especially may the black caps. Who does not remember the raspberries of early school days. Any good farm soil will produce raspberries, but they abhor low, wet, undrained land. Nothing is more simple than the management of raspberries. Plant in spring or fall in rows 5 to 7 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the rows, and keep clean of weeds. Do not expose roots to sun and wind a moment at planting. Handle plants carefully, so as not to break off new sprouts. Our book on Raspberry culture shows how to trim and cut back, and how to propagate tips of black raspberries. Suckering kinds should have canes thinned out or hoed down, or they will become too numerous. We will mail you C. A. Green's Book on the Raspberry and Blackberry for 10 cents, giving full particulars.

Thompson's Early Prolific—This new red raspberry has been in fruit at our farm the last season. It is a vigorous grower, canes 4 to 6 feet high; very healthy foliage, and very productive of large, bright red, firm berries of good quality. It is seldom that we have planted a new fruit that has given us such good results as this. The plants all survived transplanting, and grew past all precedent. It evidently has no foreign blood in it, but appears to be a hardy native.

alongside, the latter being Mildewed and burned."

It is thus described: "An extra early variety of great promise, a chance seedling from Ohio. It was the first of all red raspberries to ripen, and the fruit was large, bright in color, firm and of excellent quality. The canes make a good, strong growth, and are hardy. We also saw it at its home near Cleveland, O., where it did equally well, the canes making an exceedingly vigorous growth, and yielding a heavy crop."

"A representative of *Popular Gardening* visited our grounds the last of July, and in his notes and observations this is what he says: "A very early red raspberry. During the past season he picked ripe fruit June 19th. From the appearance of plants set the past spring, quite a crop was gathered, while the new growth, from plants growing on loose gravelly soil, exposed to the full effects of drought, appeared bright and vigorous, presenting a marked contrast to the Hansell

Form and Garden says: "Our April set plants of Thompson's Early Prolific are now well set in fruit. These are surely making good the claim of early productiveness."

"I did not cut back the Thompson's Early Prolific at the proper season, for the reason that we would not be able to tell the vigor of the plant. Thus we can now say, they have grown nearly six feet at this writing, and believe they will make 7 feet before the growing season ceases.—ELI MINCH.

"Thompson's Early Prolific Red Raspberry has no competition that stands a shadow of a chance in this market up to the present time, being the best fruit shipped, good flavored, good shipper, bright, colossal in size.—GEO. DAVIES.

Price, 25 cents each; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.



SHAFFER COLOSSAL—(REDUCED SIZE.)

Shaffer's Colossal (Red Cap, never suckering)—We are the introducers of this king of raspberries. We have claimed that it was the largest of all known varieties, and our claim has been established by the Ohio experiment station, which gives the measurements of many kinds, and Shaffer is the largest. Year by year it has made new friends, until now it is the most popular raspberry on earth. It is the best of all for family use, delicious in quality, valuable with cream or for canning in jams and jellies, etc., for which it is unequalled. Succeeds well on light, poor sandy soil, but does well anywhere except on low wet soil. An immense raspberry both in cane and fruit, and equally adapted to the South and North. Canes are of wonderful vigor and size, hardy and enormously productive. Berries are large, of a dull, purplish color, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. Its extra fine quality, enormous yield and the ease with which it may be grown are qualities which should make it prominent in every home garden.

The *Farmer's Home Journal* says, "Among red raspberries I would name as of special merit the Shaffer's Colossal, a variety introduced and disseminated some years since by Charles A. Green, the veteran nurseryman of Rochester, N. Y. A variety possessing more good qualities than any we have yet fruited. This is a giant berry in size; color, dark red or purple. It is a little tart, but rich and spicy and combines excellently with sugar and cream. Entirely free from that insipid sweet so objectionable to many people in some of the red varieties. It begins to ripen its fruit a few days later than the well-known Gregg, but continues longer in season. It is perfectly hardy, having withstood our coldest winters without being affected in the least—a thing that cannot be said of many varieties. It will yield more bushels per acre than any raspberry I have ever seen, and, indeed, has made such a favorable impression for a number of years that I am now planting more

acres of it than of any other variety. Last season I picked from one of our blocks, containing about two-thirds of an acre, 1,576 qts. of berries, besides what were eaten direct from the bushes and a considerable quantity for table use; and in this connection would state that they had only ordinary cultivation and no manure whatever. This season, with our long and continued drouth during the months of June and July, other varieties of raspberries dried up on the stalks, not yielding one-third of a crop, while the Shaffer's Colossal was loaded with fruit and ripened it in fine condition. While the Shaffer is classed with the red varieties, it does not sucker like most of them but grows from the tips the same as the black cap varieties.

T. B. Terry says, "Again the Shaffer berry has done wonderfully well with us. Our two rows, some six rods long, have given us berries by the bushel, of very large size. Every plant set out grew and did extra well.

The average weight of the Shaffer per 100 berries was nine ounces; average diameter, seven-eighths of an inch, which surpasses the weight or size of any other of the twenty-four varieties tested, says the Ohio Experiment Station.

The *Ohio Farmer* says, "They found the Shaffer to be valuable for evaporating, as the fruit lost but little more in drying than the black varieties and brought a better price in market. To test the matter several trials were made with this and other well known varieties, at the experiment station. Contrary to what many would undoubtedly expect, the Shaffer stands but little below the Ohio and Gregg. The two latter varied a little at different trials, but gave on an average at the rate of nine pounds of dried fruit per bushel. The best result obtained with the Shaffer was eight and a half pounds per bushel, while the average was eight pounds. In one trial the fruit was dried more than was necessary, as shown by the fact that other samples of each sort that was dried much less are still keeping well, although quite soft. If a bushel of Shaffer berries will give within a pound as much dried fruit as will a bushel of Ohio or Gregg, and will sell for more per pound, then wideawake fruit growers do not need to be told what variety to plant.

Season late. Price, per dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL—(FULL SIZE.)

This variety has no rival. Every one who plants it is delighted. Let it get fully ripe and it is nectar for the Gods.

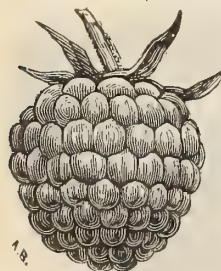


GOLDEN QUEEN.

Golden Queen—We know of few more attractive dishes than that made by this beautiful fruit. This has proved with us the most hardy, productive and valuable of the yellow varieties. It is next to the Brinckle Orange in quality; beautiful, translucent amber color and exceptionally firm. The canes are of the strongest growth, exceeding in vigor the Cuthbert, hardier, and owing to its greater vigor, succeeded better at the South and in California. Its productiveness is simply marvelous; ripens in mid-season. It is the most valuable raspberry for the amateur, and no home garden is complete without it. Its beauty, size and quality render it indispensable for table use. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$25.

Cuthbert (Red)—One of the leading late market variety and one of the best raspberries in general cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong, rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor.

Doz., 35 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$10.00.



ARNOLD.



CAROLINE.

Caroline.—This is the best of the golden cap, non-suckering varieties; hardy, best quality, bright golden yellow; juicy and enticing in flavor. It is a great novelty in raspberries, being unlike all other in fruit and plant. Price 50 cents per 12; \$3.50 per 100.

Marlboro—The largest of the early red raspberries, ripening before Cuthbert. One of the best red raspberries for the North, where the soil is congenial. It is more sensitive to uncongenial soil than Cuthbert, and more capricious. The canes are hardy and fairly productive. Fruit large, luscious, bright crimson, and of good quality. It may be considered among the finest and best early hardy raspberries. Doz., 35 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$10



Arnold.—A bright, handsome and hardy red raspberry from Canada, the best of the lamented Mr. Arnold's seedlings. John Little of Canada speaks highly of it. It is worthy of a thorough trial by all who love the red raspberry. Price 75 cents per 12; \$4.00 per 100.

WILDER EARLY PEAR.—The earliest good pear, the best keeping early pear, best quality of early pears. Price, one year old, \$1.00; two years old, \$2.00. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., sole introducers and proprietors.



NEMAHA.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Nemaha.—The position now occupied by the black raspberry could not have been dreamed of twenty years ago, when it was simply a wildling growing in the fence corners. To-day it is an article of commerce, being used, when evaporated, on ship-board, in mining camps, on the ranch, as well as in villages and cities throughout the country. It is grown by the thousand acres in Western New York and throughout the entire country, men often having from 50 to 100 acres under cultivation. Great improvements have been made in varieties among which is Nemaha. We introduced this superior black cap raspberry, but finding the original plants mixed with spurious varieties destroyed all and began again with twelve pure plants. The country is flooded with spurious Nemahas, many having sold the Gregg for Nemaha. We know that our plants are true. Beware of low priced

Nemaha plants, for they are liable to be spurious. Nemaha is one of the largest, hardiest and best black caps grown. We have had the Nemaha growing near the Gregg and other leading varieties, and it has proved much harder than Gregg, Souhegan and Tyler, bearing a full crop of fruit where the Gregg was almost a total failure. We have claimed for Nemaha that it was harder than Gregg and three years trial proves our claim to be well founded. While the Gregg has therefore been our largest and most profitable black cap, it has failed in hardiness, and we have seen for a long time that any variety that would equal it in size and productiveness, and prove harder, would be a great boon. The Nemaha fills the bill exactly, and goes farther for it is of better quality. Visitors who have seen the Nemaha on our grounds have said it was the largest of all. Indeed, I have picked larger specimens from it than from any other. Price 50 cents per 12; \$3.00 per 100.



PALMER.

Palmer.—This is a new, early blackcap, also from Ohio, ripening with Souhegan, but claimed to yield fully 25 per cent. more fruit per acre, and the fruit larger and better in quality. The originator says: "One acre of the Ohio, four years old, produced 70 bushels of berries, and we regard that as a satisfactory crop; yet the Palmer, alongside of it, with plants of the same age, yielded 120 bushels per acre, a difference of 50 bushels per acre. It ripens at the same time as Tyler and Souhegan, but yields much more fruit at first picking, completes ripening its crop in a shorter time, and commands the highest price in market. What we claim for the Palmer is ironclad hardiness, early ripening, large size, good

quality of fruit, and wonderful productiveness, often bending the canes to the ground with the weight of fruit."

Prof. J. W. Green, of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, reports: "With us the Palmer has ripened at about the same date as Tyler. The difference between it and Tyler consists in its being more vigorous and productive, while the fruit is larger and of better quality than the Tyler."

Matthew Crawford says: "It is wonderfully prolific; would be my first choice for an early variety." Dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$6.



PIONEER.

Pioneer (Cap.)—A very superior early black raspberry, ripening with the earliest, of good size, excellent flavor, free from disease and very productive. Can pick faster, ships better, and yields more than old kinds. (*See Cut.*)

Pioneer is no experiment, it having been grown largely for market by the originator before offering it to the public. While the older varieties are well worth planting, we would also plant a few Pioneer. Dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.



ADA BLACK RASPBERRY.

Ada.—A new blackcap from Ohio, of exceedingly vigorous growth, and said to be of great hardiness, having withstood severe winters much better than any of the leading standard varieties. The fruit is stated to be fully as large as Gregg, produced in much abundance and quite late in the season. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station reports of it: "In vigor and productiveness the Ada equals the Gregg, and perhaps excels it in the latter particular, and is about the same in season, continuing in bearing a little longer if there is any difference. In fruit the two varieties are similar, the Ada being a trifle the smaller." Dozen, \$1; 100, \$5.

Carman (Black)—A new early black cap from Connecticut, said to unite large size, extra earliness, fine quality and great productiveness. "The plant resembles the Souhegan, healthy and hardy; fully as productive as Souhegan or Tyler; fruit jet black, large as Gregg, best quality and the earliest of all to ripen." Doz. 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.



JOHNSTON'S SWEET.

Johnston's Sweet. (Black)—This new black cap from Western New York is making many friends by the numerous good qualities which are becoming more apparent as it becomes generally tested. The special claims made for it are its remarkable sweetness and great value for evaporating and canning purposes. The canes are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy and clean foliage, hardy and equal to any other variety in productiveness. The berries are large, a trifle less than Gregg, of deep black color, *without bloom*, quite firm, very sweet and delicious in flavor. It is good for evaporating, makes a very bright stock, stands up well in picking and handling, and works excellently in the evaporator. The Erie Preserving Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., says of it: "The nicest and sweetest black cap ever put up in cans." Its season of ripening is about with the Tyler, making the largest early black cap. Doz., 60 cents; 100, \$3.00.

Davidson's Thornless—This is a favorite for gardens on account of the absence of thorns. It is a large and beautiful variety when given good culture. It is not so valuable for field culture as other kinds. Price 50 cents per 12; \$2.00 per 100.

Mammoth Cluster.—An old variety valued for large fruit and superior quality. It is so juicy it is not valuable for drying, and so soft it will not do for market. But for the garden it has few superiors. Price 50 cents per 12; \$3.00 per 100.

Souhegan, or Tyler (Black)—These varieties are so near alike that one description will answer for both. The earliest black raspberry and the best known early sort. Ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second early sorts. Canes vigorous, strong and hardy, with foliage healthy and free from rust; wonderfully productive. Fruit of good size, jet black with little bloom, firm and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Valuable for market. Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

Ohio (Black)—A popular variety, grown by the hundred acres in Western New York for evaporation, for canning, and for market in a fresh state, which is a great recommend for any variety of fruit where so many have been tested. It possesses great vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Dozen, 35 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.



Gregg (Black)—One of the leading late black caps and a popular market variety. Canes of strong, vigorous growth, and, under good culture, very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty, and of fine flavor. It requires good strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment. It is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually severe winters. Not the least of its many merits is its value for evaporating as it is said to give more pounds of dried fruit to the bushel than any other variety. Doz., 35 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Hilborn (Black)—This new and profitable raspberry has given us most excellent results in every respect. It has made friends without puffing. It hails from Canada, where it is spoken of in the highest praise. It has also been very fully tested in Northern Ohio, and has given general satisfaction. It promises great merit, and comes into season soon after the very early varieties. The canes are of fine healthy growth, and productive. Berries of good size and exceedingly fine quality. Mr. Matthew Crawford, of Ohio, writes that the Hilborn is the best black cap he has ever tested. We regard it as a variety possessing great merit, and destined to become a favorite, especially for home use, by reason of its fine quality and ripening between the very early sorts. T. B. Terry says: "We have four varieties of black caps, and I would give ten dollars if I could change all into Hilborns." Doz., 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

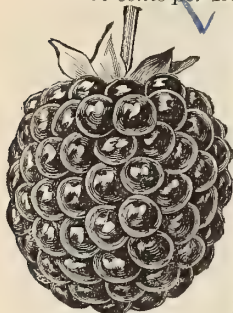


HILBORN.

BLACKBERRIES.

Older people can remember how large and sweet were wild blackberries of early days. This teaches us that a mulch of leaves, straw or manure, or shallow culture in loose soil is desirable, but I have yet to see the soil in which the blackberry will not give good crops as it is a great yielder. Plant in rows 3x7 feet and shorten simply to make room to get among them to hoe and gather fruit. Avoid low, wet land. Sandy loam is the best. Send 10 cents for C. A. Green's Book on Blackberry Culture and learn all about the subject, including garden and field culture, with illustrations.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100, for postage.



MINNEWASKA.

bearing, fine appearance and quality of fruit, I consider it the most promising blackberry yet introduced. Our fruit growers are looking to its future propagation and adaptability to commercial growing with much interest.

P. C. Reynolds of the *Rural Home*, says: we received a sample of their new Minnewaska blackberry and saw the canes in June last year, and were favorably impressed with its vigor and remarkable productiveness. This is the first we have tasted of the ripened fruit; it is delicious. It is large enough to rank with the larger varieties—Dorchester, Lawton, Kittatinny and Wilson, of a glossy black color, tender, juicy, sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. It has no hard, sour core, but is tender all the way through. That it is hardy we judge, from the fact that it passed through the severe winter of 1884-85, in an exposed situation, and was sound last summer to the tips, as we saw it. The Ohio Experiment Station

gives a favorable report of it. Dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Kittatinny.—Once the most popular of all blackberries for general planting and still unexcelled for main crop, in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome, and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter killing north of the latitude of New York city. Medium to late. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.



KITTATINNY.

Taylor's Prolific.

The Rural New Yorker sent out to different sections of the country for reports of the Taylor blackberry and the reports were almost unanimously in its favor. Mr. H. B. Colby, of Merrimac, N. H., reports as follows: Taylor's Prolific Blackberry has been in my fruit garden for six yrs. It is perfectly hardy. We have cold waves in winter and 20 degrees below zero is the lowest point



TAYLOR—(Reduced size.)

at my hill-side home, yet rarely is a cane injured. It is a strong grower. The berry is large, very sweet, with a rich, delicious flavor. It is an abundant bearer in supplying all the fruit wished for during three weeks. It has been all we desire in a blackberry. Its easy culture, abundant returns and sure cropping make the Taylor all the farmer needs. I have strong, rough posts four feet high about ten feet apart, with two rails, one at the top and one about a foot lower; three feet from this is another row; the berry hedge is between them. One can easily go on both sides to hoe and apply top dressing, to pick the fruit and to remove the old canes or tie up the vines. With a few central stakes it has proved satisfactory. A space 50 feet in length gives us all the fruit we wish and we require an abundant supply.



TAYLOR.

This is our favorite, a large, late, sweet and vigorous variety, hardy as the hardiest. A suitable companion for Snyder, for it also is a variety of great endurance and productiveness. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth. Of especial value for planting at the North, and desirable for its fine flavor. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$12.00.

Stone's Hardy.—This superior blackberry originated in Wisconsin, and can be relied upon as being the hardiest, also as productive, sweet and marvelously productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit, and larger than Snyder. For a cold climate do not omit Stone's Hardy. Dozen 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.



The large cut on this page was made from photograph of Wilson, Jr., but is equally faithful in representing Minnewaska, Taylor, and Snyder, which we have seen laden as heavily as the illustration every year. Considering the value of the Blackberries for pies, canning, and eating from hand, no one should omit planting them. Their culture is easy.

This cut represents the productiveness of the Wilson, Jr., Minnewaska, Taylor, and Snyder, as grown here with ordinary culture.

Wachusett Thornless.—Valuable for the family garden where hardiness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and most delicious quality. Some who know it well use no other variety. Cane of strong growth with few spines or thorns, of ironclad hardiness, but unproductive, except under high culture. Early to medium. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00.

Agawam.—Excellent for the home garden and desirable, as an abundant supply of good berries may be raised with but little trouble. Canes hardy and productive. Berries of fair size, so sweet as to have gained for it the name of the "Sweet Blackberry," and unlike most blackberries fully ripe as soon as black. Midseason. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.00.

Snyder.—Valuable for the North by reason of its extreme hardiness. Wonderfully productive, and though the berries are but medium in size, they are of sweet, juicy flavor, and when fully ripe without the hard core of many other sorts. This is the standard early sort for the North and Northwest, and is very popular. This was the first of the hardy kinds that made a sensation over the country. With good culture they are large enough to gratify any but the most exacting. Like old dog Tray, it is ever faithful. The severest frost does not bite it. It will keep the wolf from the door. I have always been an admirer of this staunch old variety. I never saw a rusty cane among it. Season early, oblong oval in form, quality good. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Wilson's Early.—Once the leading early blackberry and still a popular market sort in many sections. Very large size, early. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; \$12.00 per 1,000.

Early Cluster.—Early, large, productive, not so hardy as Taylor and Snyder. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.



ERIE.

and have never failed to produce a crop of fruit; also of the strongest growth and wonderfully productive, exceeding even the prolific Lawton, bending the robust canes to the ground with the weight of fruit. The fruit is of the largest size, exceeding the Wilson, Kittatinny or Lawton, of excellent quality, handsome and firm. It is very distinct in form from any other variety, being almost round, which gives it the appearance of being larger than it really is, very uniform both in size and shape, there being scarcely any small or imperfect berries, hence its handsome and striking appearance when exposed in the crate. It ripens in advance of Wilson, Jr., being second in season only to Early Harvest. The rare combination of valuable properties in this berry render it profitable and desirable for market and home use." Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.50.

Erie Blackberry.

This has now fruited at Rochester and is very promising. The Ohio Station says it is hardy and valuable. The introducer says the Erie is of largest size, absolutely hardy, very early and productive. It has been treated with utter neglect, without manure, and yielded large crops of fine fruit. The canes are of ironclad hardiness



SNYDER BLACKBERRY.

Wilson Junior.—(See large cut page 19.) This is a noble variety and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities: size, earliness, and productiveness. Canes are also harder than the old Wilson, having withstood the winters for four years without injury, unprotected at New Jersey, but farther north it needs winter protection. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing properties, fully equals its parent. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.

Lucretia Dewberry.—For the home garden this is an attractive novelty, and the first one of several that we have tried which proved valuable. The fruit is large, luscious and handsome. It has thus far proved a hardy, healthy, strong grower, and exceedingly productive. A superb fruit. I am delighted with it. It is fine every way, yet cannot be recommended for field culture, though many grow it for market. It should be staked, and while this is attractive and desirable for the garden, occupying less room than the bushy kinds, it requires too much labor for the field. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.50; \$20.00 per 1000.

Early Harvest.—The earliest known blackberry except Early King, and consequently one of the most valuable. Ripening the 4th of July, with its very attractive appearance, firmness and exceeding productiveness, renders it eminently profitable for market; while its earliness and good quality makes it a special favorite in the home garden. Dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$20.00.

GRAPES.

When we consider how easily all the hardy fruits are grown is it strange that so many people have such a scant supply about their homes? The grape bears profusely and requires but little attention. Planted so as to be trained beside the house or barn it requires no trellis, and is an object of great beauty. Indeed it thrives best in such a location.

For the field or garden row cut back the young vines to three eyes and plant 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Pruning consists of thinning out the old wood and keeping the past season's growth in check after cutting back to two buds each new cane, except two or more canes to cover the trellis. C. A. Green's book on the Grape gives full particulars with many illustrations. It will be mailed for 20 cents.

Grapes for the Home Garden.—

I remember the vines of my childhood that shaded the arbor in our play ground, or climbed to the nursery window, and offered, each golden autumn, tempting clusters far above our reach. There is something homelike about the vine. Were I traveling an unfrequented road, on seeing a vine clinging to some tree or ruin I should expect to hear the baying of the dog, the crowing of the fowl, and soon to see the smoke curling from a chimney. Were I establishing a home, my first act, after preparing protection from sun and storm, would be the planting of vines. I would twine them about the stoops and piazzas, over the gables, under the eaves; I would cover the sunny sides of the out buildings; I would build rough arbors of poles on the lawn, and in the by-places, over which the grape vine should clamber; I would permit them to climb into the butternuts, the maples and the apple trees; I would train them to stakes in the garden where they should tempt the wayfarer with fragrance and beauty; I would cover huge piles of rough rock in some quiet nook, against the heated faces of which the cool blood of the grape might warm, and sweeten, and thicken until fit to delight and nourish the heart of a queen.

The Moyer.—This earliest and best of the early red grapes is our favorite. *The Vineyardist* of Penn Yan, N. Y., (an authority) thus speaks of the Moyer: Among the new varieties the "Moyer" promises to take a good position among its many rivals that are strug-



NEW EARLY RED GRAPE, MOYER.

gling toward the front. It originated at St. Catharines, Canada, and has received favorable mention in the columns of the *Rural New Yorker*, *American Garden* and many other journals. It is extremely early, hardy, productive, frequently having four bunches on one cane, and free from mildew and grape rot, with bunches medium sized, compact and generally shouldered; berries larger than the Delaware, resembling Catawba in color; covered with a thick bloom; leaves thicker and darker than the Delaware. It combines the two essential qualities of extreme earliness and excellent flavor. After experimenting with this variety the proprietor writes: "On our latest ground, and reckoning from the time when both varieties are fit for market, there are three weeks between the Moyer and the Delaware.

The Moyer originated in Canada, and is a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In habit of growth, hardness, quality and size of cluster it resembles the Delaware very much, but it ripens with the very earliest, has larger berries, has been free from rot and mildew, even in places and seasons where everything around is mildewed. It has stood unprotected 35 degrees below zero without injury. It is very sweet as soon as colored, skin tough, but thin; pulp tender, juicy, of delicious flavor, and entirely free from foxiness. Imagine a Delaware free from rot and mildew and early as Champion, and

you have an idea of this most valuable new variety. It never drops off its stem, and when ripe gradually changes into raisins. Moyer is no experiment with us. We know it is the best early red grape for the whole country. We have planted it largely ourselves, and recommended others to do the same. We shall plant it largely as an early market grape, to be sold and out of the way before other good grapes are thought of.

The *American Garden* says: There is scarcely a locality which has yet planted a variety that is fully adapted to its needs. Hence we heartily welcome any promising new variety when it shows as many good points as does the Moyer, which we illustrate on this page. The samples tested were thin, tough-skinned, sweet and pleasant-flavored. The color of the samples were much like that of Delaware. Its extreme earliness, hardness and vigor mark the Moyer as a decided acquisition for northern latitudes and for early market. Its shipping qualities are excellent. As to earliness, many tests in different localities show it to be fully as early as Champion. Were we to repeat all the good things said of this grape by good authorities, we might well be charged with lack of the conservatism.

President T. T. Lyon describes it accurately as follows: Name. Original or True, Moyer grape; synonyms, Jordan; Specimen from Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Origin. Place, Ontario, by Mr. Read; manner, cross between Delaware and Miller's Burgundy; introduced 1888, by Allen Moyer. Vine. Hardiness, very hardy; vigor, moderately vigorous; habit, short jointed; shoots, dark colored; bears heavily, often four clusters upon a spur. Foliage. Form, roundish, often lobed; serrature, irregularly crenated. Fruit. Size, rather below medium; color, dark red; season, said to be three weeks earlier than Delaware; stems, rather small, berry, rather small; bloom, a dense bloom. Flesh. Color greenish white; juice abundant, colorless; flavor, sweet, without astringency or foxiness. Seeds. Number, few; generally two; form, ovate; size, medium; peculiarities, pubescent beneath, thick; form, round; cluster, small, moderately compact; pips, shouldered; texture, tender pulp; uses, dessert; size, small; color, pale brown. Remarks. Larger than Delaware in both bunch and berry. Its earliness, rich color and entire freedom from toughness and acidity and astringency of pulp, abundant and pleasant juice, together with extreme earliness and alleged ability to resist extreme cold, constitute an array of valuable qualities which can hardly fail to render the variety popular as a very early dessert grape if not even valuable as an early market sort.

A. M. Smith, the Canadian authority says of the Moyer: After fruiting it for two years with many other varieties, with only ordinary cultivation, I have come to the conclusion that it is the most valuable early red grape that we have yet tested. It is eight to ten days earlier than Delaware, larger in berry, and, though not quite so sprightly in flavor, is sweet and melting—free from toughness of pulp. It is a good bearer, hangs well on the vine and cluster, and is remarkably free from mildew, both in fruit and foliage. It will certainly pay as an early market grape. Colored plate free on application. Price, 1 year vines, 60c.; 2 years, \$1.00.

Moore's Early.—Vine even more rugged than its parent, Concord; fruit much larger in berry, but as a rule not so large in bunch; quality almost identical, and it ripens full two weeks earlier; as a rule not very productive. Being better in quality than the Champion, and almost as early, it will supersede this undesirable sort for family use. One year, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00; two years, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$14.00. It will please you.

Concord.—So popular and well known as to need no description. The grape for the people, succeeding everywhere and producing abundantly fruit of good quality. It has few superiors, all things considered, and should be included in all collections. One year, each, 10 cents; dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$2.50; two years, each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Wyoming Red—An early, light red grape with ironclad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry, but pulpy, with a little foxiness, yet sweet and good. A valuable grape for market. One year, each, 20 cts; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$9.00; two years, each, 35 cts; dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$15.00. Do not omit it.

Worden.—In brief an improved Concord, being larger in both bunch and berry, handsomer, nearly two weeks earlier, and of better quality. Surely this is enough to please all. As it is difficult to propagate, many vines of Concord are sold for it by unprincipled men. One year, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$6; two years, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$9.00.

The Diamond White Grape.—The fruit of the Diamond Grape is the most beautiful, without exception, of all the white varieties of our native grapes, whether wholly natives or hybrids.

The Diamond was raised by Jacob Moore, the well known originator of new varieties of fruits, and especially of the Brighton grape and the Ruby currant, both of which have now well established and high reputations. The Diamond is the issue of the Concord crossed with the Iona, and first fruited in 1880. The vine is a thrifty grower, with large, thick foliage, and has never showed any tendency to mildew. It is an abundant bearer, and the bunches are remarkably uniform in size; usually shouldered and frequently double shouldered. It ripens quite early, or with the Delaware, and the fruit will hang on the vine in perfection a long time, never showing a tendency to drop, but clinging strongly to the last; flesh juicy, melting, separating instantly from the two or three small seeds, of a delicate and melting flavor, and wholly without acidity or foxiness.

As to hardiness, the vine has been subjected to very severe tests and has borne them all without any evidence of tenderness. In this respect it is undoubtedly all that can be desired. It has splendid rooting capacity, the roots plentiful and running deep. All things considered, it is believed that this variety is superior to all the varieties of white grapes now before the public, and as soon as better known its superior merits will be admitted.—*Vick's Magazine*.

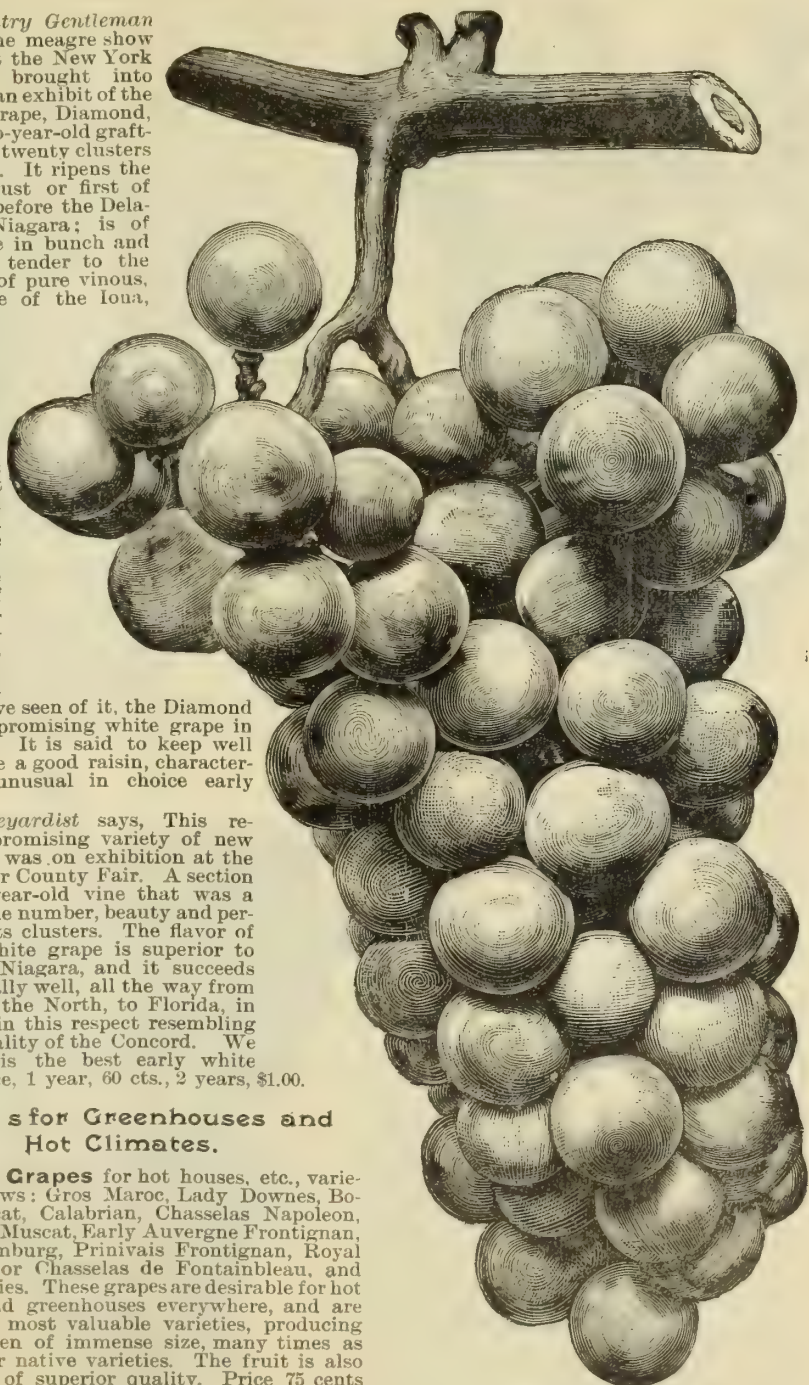
The *Country Gentleman* says that the meagre show of grapes at the New York State Fair brought into prominence an exhibit of the new white grape, Diamond, an entire two-year-old grafted vine with twenty clusters being shown. It ripens the last of August or first of September, before the Delaware or Niagara; is of medium size in bunch and berry; pulp tender to the center and of pure vinous, with a trace of the Iowa, flavor; seeds, small. The foliage is said to be strong and healthy; certainly the specimen vine, taken up August 21st, showed well-ripened wood. The name of Mr. Moore, the originator of the Brighton, is a guarantee of a good grape, and from

what we have seen of it, the Diamond is the most promising white grape in the market. It is said to keep well and to make a good raisin, characteristics not unusual in choice early grapes.

The *Vineyardist* says, This remarkably promising variety of new white grape was on exhibition at the late Schuyler County Fair. A section of a four-year-old vine that was a marvel in the number, beauty and perfection of its clusters. The flavor of this fine, white grape is superior to that of the Niagara, and it succeeds almost equally well, all the way from Canada, in the North, to Florida, in the south, in this respect resembling the universality of the Concord. We consider this the best early white grape. Price, 1 year, 60 cts., 2 years, \$1.00.

Grapes for Greenhouses and Hot Climates.

Foreign Grapes for hot houses, etc., varieties as follows: Gros Maroc, Lady Downes, Bowwood Muscat, Calabrian, Chasselas Napoleon, Canon Hall Muscat, Early Auvergne Frontignan, Golden Hamburg, Prinevais Frontignan, Royal Muscadine or Chasselas de Fontainbleau, and other varieties. These grapes are desirable for hot climates and greenhouses everywhere, and are among the most valuable varieties, producing clusters often of immense size, many times as large as our native varieties. The fruit is also meaty and of superior quality. Price 75 cents each; \$6 per 12.



MOORE'S DIAMOND.



EATON BLACK GRAPE.

The Eaton.—The *Rural New Yorker* says: The Eaton has ripened perfectly and its season seems to be a few days earlier than the Concord's. The berries hold well to the stems; they neither mildew nor crack more than the Concord though of the largest size—larger than shown at Fig. 240, which is a photographic illustration of an average bunch, grown, please bear in mind, during an unfavorable season. The writer has just picked a bunch that would weigh nearly twice as much.

The skin of the berry is just like that of Concord or Worden—neither firmer nor more tender. The pulp is less than that of Concord or Worden, and that is not so tough. The berry is for the most part juice—not of a high quality; not so sweet as that of the Concord, but free, or nearly so, of the foxy flavor of that popular variety.

We would lay stress upon the following characteristics: health and vigor of the vine; size of berry; size of bunch. The berries cling firmly to their peduncles. The bunches and berries average larger than those of any hardy, healthy black grape ever grown here. It ripens fully, a few days (say three) before the Concord. Finally, we would commend a trial of this grape to all of our readers, since we have found by 15 years of experience that those grapes which thrive in this valley will thrive in almost any section of the country where grapes are grown.

The Eaton is a black grape, often measuring nearly an inch in diameter, with a dense blue bloom. The bloom is well shown in our illustration. Try an Eaton grape vine, *Rural New Yorker* readers—if but one vine.

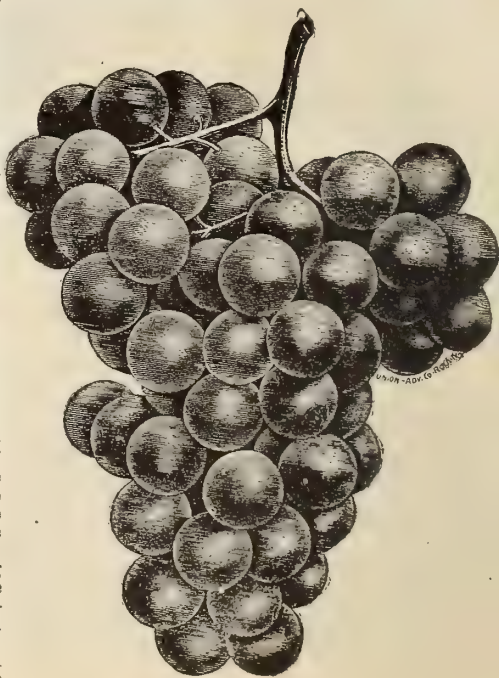
At Rochester the Eaton has done nobly, and we recommend it to our patrons. Price, one year, 60 cents; 2 years, \$1.00.

Mills Grape.—This is of the finest quality, meaty, and a long keeper. It is not recommended for field culture until further tested, but for the garden it will delight those who can appreciate the highest quality. Introduced by Ellwanger & Barry, which is a guarantee of itself. Price, 1 year, \$1.00; 2 years, \$1.50.

Niagara.—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet. Before it is fully matured it has a musky odor, which disappears later. Vine remarkably vigorous, healthy and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord. This variety is no doubt destined to supply the long felt want among white grapes. One year, 15 cents; 2 years, 25c.

Agawam (Rogers' 15)—A fine, large, red grape; cluster of good size; quality excellent, with a decidedly aromatic flavor, peculiar to the variety. Vine a strong grower, productive, and with good foliage. Midseason. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; two years, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. A noble variety. Plant it.

Brighton.—Too much can scarcely be said in favor of this as to quality and other properties. In color, form and size of both bunch and berry it resembles Catawba, but ripens early—with the Delaware—uniting the sprightliness of the Catawba with the sweetness and richness of the Delaware. Vine a free grower and productive. One year, each 15 cents, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; two years, 20c.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$8.00.



BRIGHTON, RED GRAPE.



✓ DELAWARE—AN EARLY RED GRAPE.

Delaware.—In quality most exquisite, but the vine is of slow growth and subject to mildew in some places. Here it does well, and is our most reliable grape. Bunch and berry small. Color light red; very sweet, juicy and high flavored. One year, each 15 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; two years, each 20c.; dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$8.00. An old favorite.

General Retail and Wholesale List of Grape Vines.

If by mail add 10 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100 for 1 year, and 15 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100 for 2 years, for postage; at single rate post free.

	Each.	Doz.	Per 100.
Catawba —A fine old grape, but mildews and ripens late. 1 year.....	\$ 10	\$ 75	\$ 4 00
Catawba —2 years.....	12	1 00	5 00
CHAMPION (<i>Talman</i>)—Earliest black, poor quality, hardy, productive. 1 year,	10	75	4 00
CHAMPION (<i>Talman</i>)—	12	1 00	5 00
Clinton —Black, small, late, good for wine. 1 year.....	10	50	4 00
Clinton —2 years.....	12	75	5 00
CONCORD —Popular, black good. Midseason. 1 year,	10	50	2 00
CONCORD —2 years.....	12	45	3 00

DELAWARE —Light red, delicious, small, slow, hardy grower, early. 1 year.....	15	\$1 00	\$6 00
DELAWARE —2 years.....	20	1 50	8 00
Early Victor —Early, black, fine quality, medium size. 1 year.....	20	1 50	10 00
Early Victor —2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
Empire State —White, fine quality, good keeper, early. 1 year.....	30	3 00	15 00
Empire State —2 years.....	50	4 00	20 00
HARTFORD —Popular, early, black, fair quality. 1 year.....	15	1 00	5 00
HARTFORD —2 years.....	20	1 50	8 00
Hayes —White, large, early. 1 year.....	30	3 00	
Hayes —2 years.....	50	4 00	
Ives —Black, early, profitable for market, poor quality, good grower. 1 year..	10	50	4 00
Ives —2 years.....	12	75	5 00
Jefferson —Large, red, very fine, ripens late. 1 year...	20	2 00	
Jefferson —2 years.....	30	3 00	
Lady —White, early, good quality, good grower. 1 yr.	20	2 00	
Lady —2 years.....	30	3 00	
Lady Washington —Greenish white, late. 1 yr.	20	1 00	
Lady Washington —2 yr.	25	2 00	
MARTHA —White, large, vigorous. Midseason. 1 yr.	15	1 00	4 00
MARTHA —2 years.....	20	1 25	6 00
POCKLINGTON —Greenish amber, large, fair quality. Midseason. 1 year...	15	1 00	7 00
POCKLINGTON —2 years.....	20	1 50	10 00
SALEM —Large, red, good grower, similar to Agawam. Midseason. 1 year..	15	1 00	5 00
SALEM —2 years.....	20	1 25	7 00
Ulster Prolific —Early red, fine quality, valuable. 1 year.....	30		
Ulster Prolific —2 years..	50		
Vergennes —Copper colored, good size, extra fine, early, good keeper. 1 year.	20	2 00	12 00
Vergennes —2 years.....	30	3 00	18 00
WILDER —Black, large, rich, good grower. Midseason. 1 year.....	15	1 00	6 00
WILDER —2 years.....	20	1 25	8 00
Woodruff —Red, large, showy, early. 1 year.....	50	4 00	25 00
Woodruff —2 years.....	75	6 00	40 00
Lindley —Early, red, best quality, valuable. 1 year.	15	1 00	5 00
Lindley —2 years.....	20	1 25	7 00
Duchess, Elvira, Cottage, Merrimac, Armenia, Reesling, Norton's Va., Noah, Isabella, Telegraph, Iona, Janeville, Diana, Barry, Bacchus, Massasoit, 15 cents each for 1 year, 20 cents each for 2 years. Jessica, Poughkeepsie, Prentiss, Amber Queen, Oriental, Victoria, Monroe, 1 year, 35 cents; 2 years old 50 cents.			

CURRANTS,

BEAUTIFUL and WHOLESOME.



or Victoria. They do not like the cherry currant. It costs about one cent per pound to pick them. If the crop is good an active girl will pick 100 pounds a day and occasionally 125 pounds. Many bushes average about five pounds each. If planted six feet by three there are 2,420 bushes per acre. To get this average you must keep the land clear, manure liberally and keep off the worms by prompt and repeated dustings of white Hellebore. On the whole the crop is a profitable one. In many local markets the price is often eight and ten cents a pound for large currants.

Culture.—Currants require a strong, rich soil, and respond to applications of manure, yet bear so well with neglect, most people give neglect only. But with good culture the fruit is much larger with longer fruit stems. The old wood should be thinned out, and the new growth cut back each year. No home garden is complete without fifty currant bushes. Do not plant along the fence, but in rows through the garden, where they can receive cultivation on all sides.

Fay's Prolific.—Mr. Williams says in *Garden and Forest*: Fay's Prolific maintains its reputation for size and productiveness. I do not think I ever made a better investment in the fruit line for its size than when I paid \$10 for a dozen plants of this Currant. This year I have picked eighty-four quarts, or an average of seven quarts to each plant, the bunches of fruit being from four to five inches long, while many measured fully six inches. The space between the base of the stem and the first berry greatly facilitates the work of picking and saves the fruit from being crushed. In size I find Fay's as large as the Cherry or Versailles in their best condition, more full of juice and of superior quality. I never found a currant so satisfactory for jelly and table use, and if picked at the right time, it makes more jelly and in less time than any other variety. With berries half an inch in diameter, and bunches from four to five inches long, and the

Will it pay to raise Currants?—C. L. Comstock asks if there is a steady demand for currants in our large markets, and the average price. Also is the market ever glutted, and how long does it take the plants to come into full bearing? To which inquiry the *American Agriculturist* replies as follows: We have set out several thousand currants and got a fair crop the second year, and a large crop the third year. Two-year-old plants are usually set out, and these should bear nearly as well the second and third year. Much depends on cultivation and manuring. The canning establishments that make jelly, pay four and sometimes five cents a pound for good common red currants, such as the Red Dutch



bushes literally loaded, it would seem that perfection in currants had been reached. We offer a few Fay cuttings at 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100. 1 year old rooted plants, each, 20 cents; dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$11.00. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$13.00.

Prices for those following unless otherwise noted: 1 year plants, dozen, 50 cents; 100 \$3.00; 1,000, \$20.00. 2 year plants, dozen, 60 cents; 100, \$3.50; 1,000, \$30.00. (One year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100 additional.)

Cherry and Versailles resemble each other yet are distinct varieties. The popular market kinds and among the largest red currants, equally valuable for the garden. Versailles has longer clusters; Cherry has slightly larger berries. Both valuable.

Red Dutch.—An old and well-known currant, of fine quality and great productiveness.

Victoria.—The latest red variety. Very productive, bunches long; of excellent quality.

White Grape. The largest and best white variety; excellent for the family garden.

Lee's Prolific.—The best black currant for all purposes. Early, large and productive. The quality is splendid. I have eaten and found it as sweet as a huckleberry and much like it. Plant Lee's Prolific by all means. Price per 12, 75 cents.

Currant Cuttings, well-rooted, with a few new white fibrous roots, sure to grow if well planted. Victoria, 15 cents per dozen; 50 cents per 100. Lower rates per 1,000 on application. Fay's Prolific, 50 cents per dozen; \$2.50 per 100. Other kinds, 25 cents per dozen, 75 cents per 100. If mailed, add 25 cents per 100.

Champion Black Currant.—From England. A new variety of great merit. Fruit large and of fine quality. Price, 20 cents each.

GOOSEBERRIES.

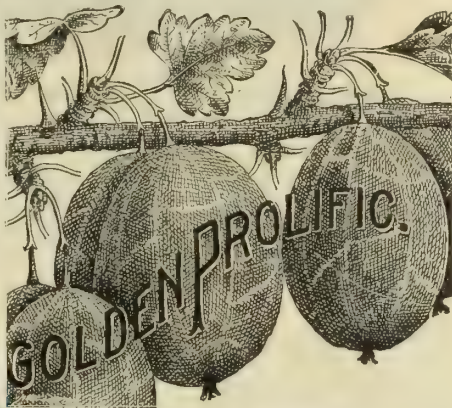
Gooseberry Culture.—The soils best suited to successful gooseberry growing says Mr. B. Gott, have been found to be thoroughly drained, rich and deeply worked clay loam, with a moderate amount of protection from dryness and heat. The young plants at two years old will be fine, strong and well rooted, whose after growth will be rapid; carefully planted in ground, previously prepared and marked off four feet apart each way. This planting gives 2,725 plants to the acre, and gives satisfaction to the workers and pickers, and if every plant grows it will make a fine plantation after the first year's growth. The ground must be kept stirred by means of a one-horse cultivator, between the rows both ways, and not a weed allowed to be seen. The young bushes make extraordinary growth of young, thrifty wood, and the set of fruit buds will be astonishing, repaying all the care lavished upon them. The annual pruning consists in shortening the summer's growth to a moderate extent, and thinning out the crowding shoots. This operation is generally and best done in the early summer. After the wood has borne fruit some three or four years and becomes old and feeble, cut it entirely out and encourage the young growth in its place. We have known a gooseberry plantation to be profitable after having been fruited for 20 or 25 years.

1 year by mail at 10 cents per dozen; 50 cts. per 100 additional to prices given below.

Smith's Improved.—Large, pale yellow, good quality; bush of spreading growth and excessively productive. Requires good culture. 1 year, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. 2 years, dozen, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00.

Crown Bob.—Very large, red, roundish-oval, hairy, of fine quality; branches spreading and drooping. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.

White Smith.—Very large, yellowish white, roundish-oval inclining to oblong, slightly downy, quality first class, branches erect. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00.



Golden Prolific Gooseberry.—A bird dropped the seed in the crotch of a living locust tree. The gooseberry plant took root and grew, thus suspended in the air. It was later planted in a garden, where it developed its fine character. The *Rural Home* editor says: "We found bushes showing a good vigorous growth, and one of them, not yet picked, heavily loaded with large, handsome yellow fruit of excellent quality. It will be a good mate to the Industry, that being red and this yellow. Fruit large, deep yellow, beautiful and of most excellent flavor. A heavy cropper. No mildew." Price, \$1.00 each, by mail or express.



DOWNING.

Downing.—Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One of the best varieties ever introduced. This noble variety named after the lamented Charles Downing, has not been surpassed for general purposes. It is free from mildew, being a native seedling. It forms a handsome, large and productive bush, and the fruit hangs in thick and close rows beneath. If I could plant but one gooseberry I would plant the Downing. The gooseberry is not planted as largely as it should be, or as its merits demand. It bears abundantly annually, is hardy, requires but little attention; continues almost for a lifetime, and is an attractive feature to any garden. It also comes at a season when the house-



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

wife appreciates a good sauce and pie material. The more the gooseberry is eaten the more it is liked. 1 year, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. 2 years, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00.

Industry.—Very large, dark cherry color with numerous hairs, and of delicious quality. Ellwanger & Barry, the introducers, state they believe it will "revolutionize gooseberry culture in this country," and describe it as unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness, and vigorous growth. It is of foreign origin, and the only thing to fear is its inability to endure the climate of this country. The introducers have fruited it several years, it proving with them "an immense yielder, and showing no signs of mildew." It has done well at Rochester, N. Y. We were invited to visit a field in bearing here for market, showing wonderful productiveness, beauty and large size. 1 year, each 20 cents; dozen, \$1.75; 100, 10.00. 2 years, each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$12.00.

Houghton.—The old, well-known sort; pale red, sweet and good. Houghton gives us annual crops of good-sized fruit. It is enormously productive, does not mildew, and is in every way worthy of a place in every garden. We take pleasure in again pressing this good old valuable variety before our patrons. Although many like novelties, the majority plant for profit. This is profitable and worthy. What is lacking in size is trebled in number of berries, and the size is large enough. Two year old plants have borne well, while three year and older bushes surprise all who have seen them. The fruit adheres to the bush with a tenacity that defies storm and wind. Daily, for weeks, after every vista of other varieties have disappeared, we could reach down and at one upward movement literally fill our hands with rich red fruit.

The bushes being of more slender (but not less vigorous) growth than others, necessarily has less obtrusive thorns, which do not interfere with the process of picking. The skin is thin, yet tough, and will stand shipping better than many varieties. Those who have tried other varieties and been disappointed will not be troubled with the Houghton. It is of American origin and should be in every American garden. Those who complain of the fruit being small, probably set plants in some corner or where they could not cultivate. If you plant for pleasure plant where healthy bushes and loaded branches delight the eye. If you plant for profit plant where you can cultivate, and with average attention this variety can be

made as remunerative as any fruits sent into market. It is well known that our native varieties will give better results with neglect than some with extra care, and the Houghton in out of the way corners bear annually large crops, and under good cultivation is an immense yielder, but we cannot supply the demand in the neighborhood, therefore we shall plant more. If worms should bother, on their first appearance dust the bushes on a dewy morning with powdered hellebore, or on a sunshiny day sprinkle with Paris green mixed with water (weak) same way as you do with potatoes.

1 year, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$3.00. 2 years, dozen, 75 cents; 100, \$4.00. Plant it. It will delight you and your family.



HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY. Unsurpassed in productiveness.

FRUIT TREES.

Plant Trees—If you wish to be remembered when you are gone, plant trees that will outlive you and keep your memory green. Encourage the children to plant fruit trees. Did you never hear a man talk like this when visiting the old farm, after years of absence, "Why, there is the apple tree I planted when I was a boy. I can remember how proud and big I felt to think when I grew to be a man I should pick apples from that tree. Father said so. Ah me! How the years run away. Father and mother both gone, children scattered; still the apple tree is flourishing and bearing fruit."

The apple tree gives its red to the cheeks of the boy, and the peach its blush to the cheeks of the girl that eats it. Friend, consider this. It is Gospel truth. He is not a good parent who does not provide his children with fruit. Is the orchard no larger than the hog lot? Is it neglected? Your duty is plain. And now is the time for ordering trees and making other preparations for orchard planting.

Shiawasse Beauty.—Medium, whitish shaded, marbled, splashed and striped with rich red; flesh firm and very white, tender, juicy, brisk, refreshing, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, very productive. October to January. "This apple rises higher in my esteem year by year, as I become better acquainted with it. This season, when there are but few apples, and of these few most are ruined by insects, Shiawasse is large, fair and perfect. "Its flavor is as delicious as peculiar. I have yet to find the person who does not esteem it highly. The tree is vigorous and spreading. My trees have stood through the several hard winters of the last fifteen years. It is a persistent bearer. My tree has borne every year for five years, and this year was a marvel of beauty, as it hung full of the most beautiful apples. I repeat the "gude wife's" words: "Every family ought to have one."—Prof. A. J. Cook. Large trees, 20 cts.; 1 year, 6 cents.

One Year Old Apple Trees for Sale.

—1 to 2 feet high. Bargains this way. Our patrons always succeed with these one year trees. Not one in one thousand will die if well planted and well cultivated. They can be planted closely in nursery row in the garden for a year or two, where they often grow three feet in one season, or planted at once where desired to fruit, by staking and keeping well cultivated. We mail 12 trees postpaid for 50 cents. Imagine the pleasure of a man in Idaho getting an orchard of 12 trees delivered at his door for 50 cents. Speak quick if you want any of these. Do not ask for varieties not named in this list. We offer the following kinds and number of one year old apple trees 1 to 2 feet high, at 5 cents each, \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1000. 12 trees mailed anywhere for 50 cents. Do not select too many kinds, for we charge 5 cents each if you take only a few of each kind, but we will allow you any reasonable selection.

Belle de Boskoop 109, Ben Davis, 2,600, Baldwin 3,100, Bailey Sweet 537, Black Detroit 360, Borsdorff 342, Blue Pearmain 300, Duchess of



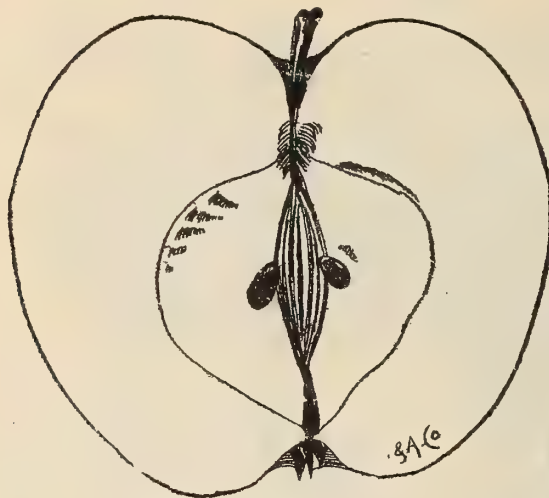
SHOWING SIZE OF 1 YEAR OLD TREES.

Oldenburg 5,066, Early Harvest 344, Famense (Snow) 1,512, Golden Russet 2,000, Gen. Grant 232, Grimes Golden 1,100, Golden Sweet 70, Hubbardston 706, Hawley 317, Jefferis 500, Jonathan 100, Jersey Sweet 250, King 217, Lord Nelson 820, Mann 2,100, McIntosh 3,800, Maiden's Blush 170, Northern Spy 2,000, Pawaukee 1,036, Paradise Sweet 400, Pound Sweet 1,000, Primate 1,000, Roxbury Russet 546, R. I. Greening 1,300, Red Canada 1,000, Sweet Bough 605, Stark, 461, Spitzenburg (Esopus) 420, Spitzenburg (Flushing) 318, Saxton 512, Swaar 370, Sutton Beauty 400, Sweet Winesap 550, Talman Sweet 2,000, Transcendent Crab 2,000, Tetofsky 125, Wagener 200, Wealthy 5,033, Walbridge 3,600, Whitney No. 20., 1,500, York Imperial 225, Yellow Transparent, 5,150. 5 cts. each, \$2.50 per 100.

New or Rare One Year Apple Trees.

—We offer the new or rare kinds of one year apple trees, 1 to 2 feet high, named below at 6 cents each, \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000, 1,900 Wolf River, 105 Hyde King, 640 Salome, 218 Shiawasse Beauty, 215 Fanny, 45 Shannon, 75 Fillbasket, 1,000 McMahon, 1,000 Longfield, 150 Lady Sweet, 900 Red Dietigheimer, 3,600 American Blush, 600 Kirtland Keeper, 150 Scott's Red Winter.

Wolf River is a splendid hardy apple, recommended for the Northwest, as is also Salome and McMahon. Shiawasse Beauty is from Michigan, very best quality, like Fameuse, but far better in every way. Fanny is the best early apple, red, best quality, from Charles Downing. Shannon took the prize at the World's Fair at St. Louis; very large, grand. Longfield is pronounced by Prof. I. L. Budd the best of all the Russian hardy apples.



AMERICAN BLUSH.

American Blush (see cut) has done wonders in Cayuga county, the fruit selling at fancy prices. It is of the very best quality, closely resembling Hubbardston Nonesuch. It has no superior in the world for quality or profit. Kirtland Keeper is something like Bellflower, but keeps longer; a noble apple. Bietigheimer is hardy north, a grand apple introduced by Ellwanger & Barry. All of the above rare apples are choice, the best that our Charles A. Green could select. For descriptions of above apples see succeeding pages of the catalogue. One year trees, 6 cents; 2 years 25 cents.

†**Scott's Winter Apple.**—This is an apple which is coming strongly to the front as an ironclad long-keeper of merit. Prof. Budd, of Iowa, speaks highly of it. Mr. Shepherd said: "My trees are ten years old. So far they have been very satisfactory; the tree is hardy; its quality is very good. It is a little acid, but it tones down about the middle of January and gets to be of very good quality. It keeps until spring without any difficulty." Mr. Gibb added: "I would like to endorse what Mr. Shepherd says about Scott's Winter." 1 year old trees only at 6 cents.

PRICE OF APPLES.

Plant 30 feet apart each way—48 trees per acre. Rochester trees are the best in the world.

Dwarf apples are as a rule so unsatisfactory and of so little value that we do not grow them at all.

Largest size.—6 to 7 feet, each 18 cents.

Two Years.—5 to 6 feet, each 12 cents, except where prices are attached otherwise to the description.

One Year.—Of those varieties only marked with an asterisk, (*)—each 5 cents; doz., 50c.; 100, \$2.50.

Rare Varieties.—One year old, are marked with a dagger, (†)—price of these is 6 cents each, \$3.50 per 100.

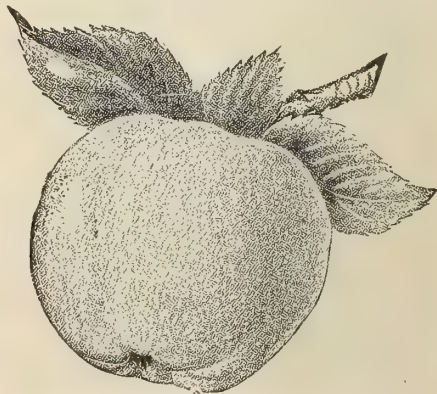
Select List of Apples.—Where a large number of varieties are described the planter is confused and hardly knows what kinds to select. We mention only such varieties as have proved valuable over a wide extent of country, believing we thereby do you a favor. The descriptions are largely from Ellwanger & Barry with permission. If planting a large orchard for profit we advise you to confine yourselves to a few varieties. Leave the selection of varieties to our Chas. A. Green where possible, and he will give you the benefit of his large experience.

CLASS 1.—SUMMER APPLES.

✓ **Caroline June (Red June)**—Small or medium; deep red; good; productive, hardy, a free grower; popular at the South and West. August.

✓ ***Early Harvest.**—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden, being one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

✓ ***Yellow Transparent.**—Of all the early varieties of apples adapted to our high latitude, the above named Russian is, all points being considered, the most desirable of anything that I have ever tested. It is as hardy as the Duchess, and as thrifty; comes early into bearing. The great abundance of light green foliage of the tree, and its fruit of marble-like appearance, makes a very fine contrast with other varieties. The fruit of the Yellow Transparent has a grip upon the tree that only loosens by ripeness. To the cold North this will prove a valuable addition to our rather limited list of hardy varieties. An early and good bearer annually. Fruit medium, roundish, obovate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh white, half fine, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Season early in August, and a week or two before Tetofsky. One year trees, 5 cts.; 2 years, 15 cts.; largest size, 18 cts.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—REDUCED SIZE.

Early Strawberry.—Medium size; mostly covered with deep red; tender, almost melting, with a mild, pleasant flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer. Aug.

Fanny.—This wonderfully beautiful apple was first sent us by Charles Downing, who advised us to propagate it. It is superior to all early apples in both beauty and quality. A profitable summer apple, ripening in August. Large, roundish, dark rich crimson; firm, juicy, agreeable, sub-acid. Tree vigorous, productive, spreading. Originated in Pennsylvania. First-class, each 20 cents.

***Golden Sweet.**—Large, yellow; a very fair, fine, sweet apple. Tree a free grower, spreading, irregular and productive. 15 and 20 cents.

***Primate.**—Medium size; pale yellow, with a blush on the sunny side; tender, fine grained juicy; fine quality, mild and good; excellent dessert sort. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. August and September. 15 and 20 cts.

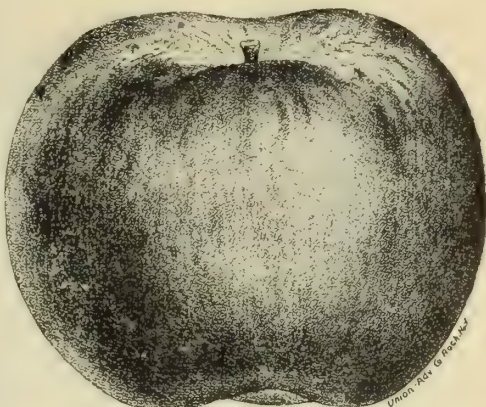
***Red Astrachan**—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome, juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a free grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer; highly esteemed on account of fine appearance, earliness and hardness. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough)—Large; pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a moderate, compact grower and abundant bearer. August. 15 to 18 cents.

Tetofsky.—A handsome Russian apple; medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a white bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly and agreeable. Tree a moderate, stocky grower; very hardy and productive. Valuable for the Northwest; also East and West. July and August.

CLASS 2.—AUTUMN APPLES.

Alexander.—Origin, Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple,



SCHIAWASSE BEAUTY.—REDUCED.

of medium quality. Tree very hardy, a moderate grower and rather a light bearer. September and October.

Chenango (Chenango Strawberry)—Sherwood's Favorite. Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Vigorous, productive. September.

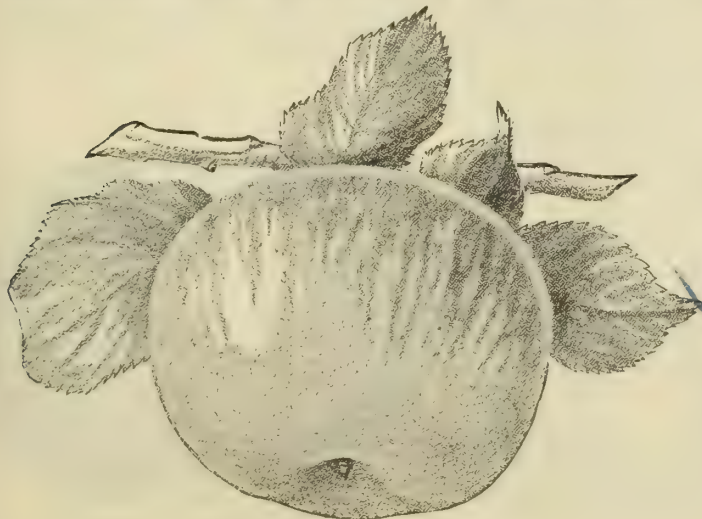
Duke of Wellington.—A magnificent, large, reddish apple. As large as Twenty-Ounce, more beautiful, flesh more tender, less acid. We are the only ones who offer this superb apple. A good grower. Price 20 cents.

Fall Pippin.—Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. Extensively grown in Western New York as Holland Pippin. October.

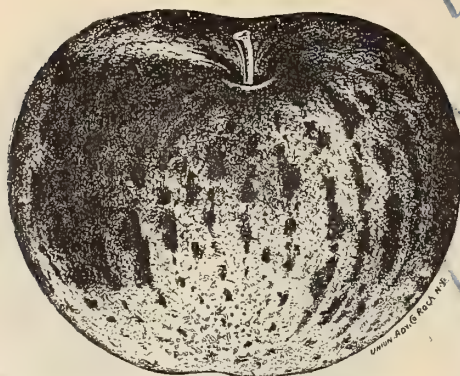
†Red Bietigheimer.—A rare and valuable German variety.

Fruit large to very large; roundish to conical; skin pale cream color ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a free grower and abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest apples, and worthy extensive cultivation. Early fall. 18 to 20 cents each.

†Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh is snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous with dark wood; one of the finest dessert fruits, and valuable for market; succeeds particularly well in the North. Nov. to Jan. 20 cts.



RED BIETIGHEIMER—REDUCED SIZE.



OLDENBERG, (DUCHESS OF)—REDUCED.

***Oldenberg** (Duchess of Oldenberg)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish; streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant. A kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert. Tree a vigorous, fine grower and young and abundant bearer. September. Succeeds well in the Northwest, where most varieties fail. The hardiest valuable fall apple.

†**Cravenstein**.—A very large, striped, roundish apple, of the finest quality. Tree remarkably rapid, vigorous and erect in growth, and very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October. 20 cents.

Haas, or Fall Queen.—Origin, St. Louis, Mo. Large, flat ribbed, or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull brownish red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and vigorous. A variety highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use, and equally valuable in the East. The Haas has not received the attention it deserves. Its vigorous, erect growth, productiveness, hardiness and beauty should make it a great favorite. It is seldom seen in the orchards of the East for the reason that its excellence is not known there. Do not omit it from your collection. September to November.

✓ **Hurlbut**.—Origin, Winchester, Conn. Fruit medium size, oblate, angular; skin yellow with red stripes, and splashed with red; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good to very good. Tree *very vigorous* and a *great bearer*. October to December.

✓ **Jefferis**.—From Pennsylvania; medium to large; striped, mostly red; flesh tender and delicious; one of the finest dessert apples; a moderate grower; productive. September and October. 30 cents.

✓ **Jersey Sweet**.—Medium size, striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a free grower and good bearer; very popular, both for table and cooking. September and October.

✓ **New Brunswick**.—New. Fruit above medium; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich crimson; flesh very firm; an excellent culinary and market fruit. Originated in New Brunswick. A splendid apple. October to November.

†**Maiden's Blush**.—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect, free grower, and good bearer. A valuable market apple, September and October.

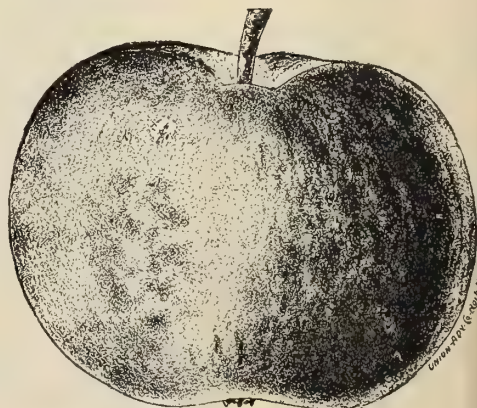
Porter.—Medium to large; oblong; yellow; flesh tender and of excellent flavor. Tree a peculiar grower; very popular in Massachusetts. September. 20 cents each.

Pumpkin Sweet (Pumpkin Russet)—A very large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower, valuable. October and November. 20 cents.

†**Shannon Apple**.—This is the apple that took the three premiums at the great fruit exhibition in New Orleans—" \$5 for the best plate of Shannon," \$10 for "best plate of any variety," and \$10 for the "largest and handsomest" apple—and at the time attracted more notice than any other apple exhibited. It may be described as a rich, golden yellow, roundish oblate. Flesh pale yellow, very mild, sub-acid, sprightly, pleasant and has a strong aroma. The tree in habit of growth, says Mr. Babcock, is like Rhode Island Greening, both in orchard and nursery, forming a broad spreading head. Its keeping qualities are somewhat variable. Grown in some sections it was gone by October, while in others, without any care it will keep till April. There is some doubt as to how far north this variety will succeed, but as grown in the South and Southwest it is a success. 20 cents.

✓ **St. Lawrence**.—Large, round, streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple in Canada. Tree hardy and free grower. October. 20 cents.

Stump.—Originated near Rochester. Fruit medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles Chenango; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly, sub-acid. The fruit, from its uniform size, fine appearance and mild, pleasant flavor, commands a ready sale at a good price. A decided acquisition to the list profitable market and good garden varieties. Tree of handsome, stocky growth and very prolific.



BALDWIN—RED WINTER.—REDUCED.



Gathering American Blush Apples. Finest quality, aromatic, long keeping red winter apple. Price, small trees, 1 year, 6 cents; large trees, 25 cents each.

CLASS 3.—WINTER APPLES.

✓ **Baldwin.**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and rich. Tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for table or market. December to March.

✓ **Belle de Boskoop.**—Large, bright yellow, splashed with light red on sunny side, and sometimes with a sprinkling of russet; flesh crisp, firm, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; quality very good; a late keeper. Price 20 cents each; 1 year, 6c.

✓ **Ben Davis** (New York Pippin, Kentucky Streak, &c.)—a large, handsome, striped apple, of good quality. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper; highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. 1 year, \$3 per 100.

✓ **Bottle Greening.**—Tree a fine grower, vigorous and very hardy; fruit medium size; greenish yellow, shaded with dull crimson in the sun; very good. January to February. Price 15 and 18 cents.

✓ **Cooper's Market** (Cooper's Redding)—Medium size, conical; red, handsome; quality good; one of the latest keepers, and therefore valuable. Tree hardy, a slender grower and productive. December to May.

✓ **Delaware Winter.**—Claimed by some to be the same as Lawver. An important addition to the list of winter apples. Medium to large, round, bright red, highly colored; flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, excellent, sub-acid; remarkable for its long keeping qualities, having been kept in good condition until August. A great grower, an abundant and early bearer. A valuable characteristic is its remarkable early bearing; bearing as soon after planting as a peach. One year, 12 cents; large tree, 30c.

✓ **Domine** (Wells of Ohio)—A large, fine striped apple, resembling the Rambo; a vigorous grower and profuse bearer; succeeds very well in nearly all the Western States; attains a great size in Illinois and Iowa. December to April.

✓ **Fallawater** (Fornwalder, Tulpehocken, Pound, &c.)—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree vigorous, bears young and abundantly. November to March. 20 cents.

✓ **Golden Russet.**—Medium size; dull russet, with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; hardy, bears well; popular and extensively grown in Western New York and Wisconsin. November to April.

✓ **Grimes' Golden** (Grimes' Golden Pippin)—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive; originally from Virginia; grown in Southern Ohio. January to April.

✓ **Hubbardston** (Hubbardston Nonsuch)—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine; a free grower and great bearer. Native of Massachusetts. November to January.

✓ **Jonathan.**—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; a moderate grower; shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March. 20 cents each.

✓ **Lady Sweet.**—Large, roundish; green and red, nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; shoots slender but erect; a moderate grower and good bearer, originated in Newburgh, N. Y. One of the best winter sweet apples. November to May. 20 cents each.



PEWAUKEE—REDUCED SIZE.

Kentish Fill-Basket.—We saw this variety first at the American Pomological display at Rochester, N. Y. It is the largest and most showy variety extant, thus described in Downing: "Fruit very large, frequently 4½ inches in diameter, roundish, slightly ribbed, skin smooth, yellowish, with a brownish red blush on sunny side; slightly streaked with darker red. October to January." Those we saw were yellow, with deep red stripes throughout. 18 cents each.

✓ **†Kirkland.**—Medium, bright straw color, crisp, juicy, half-tender, sub-acid, hardy, productive; valuable for market and culinary uses. Season January to July. One of the longest keepers. It is a good grower and a great bearer. A cross between the Swaar and the Bell-Flower. We are the only ones who have this variety for sale. The Kirkland has been kept easily until June, in ordinary cellars. It is valuable alike for home use and for market. While it is a new variety so far as the general public is concerned, it is an old and well tested kind in Oneida County, N. Y., where it originated, and was named after Dominic Kirkland, an old pioneer on whose place the original tree stood. It was first brought to our notice by the Rev. E. P. Powell, a well known authority and an enthusiast over fine fruit. He claims this is the best of the long keeping apples. Price 15 and 25 cents; 1 year, 6 cents each.

✓ ***Lord Nelson** (Blenheim Pippin)—This superb apple was brought from England by a neighbor, now deceased, who, in bidding farewell to his fatherland and the familiar friends and surroundings of his childhood, could not give up the favorite apple that had fruited so generously in his garden. It has been tested here for several years, and bears heavy crops of exceedingly large, smooth, marketable apples, remarkable for freedom from defects of worms, and a favorite for eating or cooking with all. It appears to combine many of the good qualifications of the Hubbardston Non-Such, and the Seek-no-further, while it is larger and fairer, and more productive with

us. It appears to be exceedingly hardy. John J. Thomas says: "I should pronounce it a really good apple, and if always as good, is worthy of cultivation. Its handsome appearance adds to its merit." Downing says: "Almost very good; worthy of cultivation." Season November to January. Price, large trees, 18 cents each.

✓ ***Mann.**—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer and a late keeper. January to April.

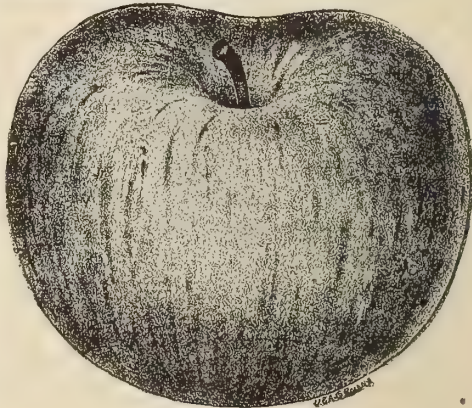
✓ ***McIntosh Red.**—Tree very hardy, long lived; good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit, of excellent quality for home or market. Fruit large; skin whitish yellow, covered with dark rich red or crimson. Flesh fine, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. November to February. 15 to 18 cents.

✓ ***Northern Spy.**—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of appearance and flavor till July. The tree is a remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit, it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. Both leaf and blossom buds open a week later than other varieties. One of the finest late keeping apples.

✓ ***Peach Apple.**—Medium size, round or little flattened; yellowish green, streaked with brownish red. Flesh white, tender and juicy. Tree very hardy; highly prized in extreme North. September. Price 15 to 18 cents.

✓ **Pewaukee.**—Origin Pewaukee, Wis. Raised from the seed of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardness. Tree vigorous. January to May.

✓ ***Wealthy.**—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree hardy, a free grower and productive. An acquisition of much value, on account of its great hardness and good quality. The best. December to February.



WEALTHY—REDUCED SIZE.



SALOME, A NEW HARDY RED WINTER APPLE.

Newtown Pippin.—One of the most celebrated of American apples on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, feeble growth, that it has to be top-grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June. 20 cents each.

Peck's Pleasant.—Large; pale yellow, with brown cheek; very smooth and fair; flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of a Newtown Pippin. Keeps well. Tree a moderate, erect grower and good bearer. Tree often crooked. Valuable. November to April. 20 cents.

Pomme Grise.—Small, grayish russet; very rich and highly flavored. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; very valuable in the north. November to April.

Rambo.—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South; October to January in the North.

***Rhode Island Greening.**—Everywhere well known and popular; tree spreading and vigorous; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Towards the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.

Red Canada (Old Nonsuch of Massachusetts)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a moderate, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May. 20 cents each.

***Roxbury Russet.**—Medium to large; surface rough; greenish covered with russet. Tree a free grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June. Its great popularity is owing to its productiveness and long keeping.

†Salome.—From Illinois, and especially valuable for its hardiness, prolific bearing and long keeping. The tree comes into bearing early. It may be described in brief thus; Tree is round headed, making short annual growths after coming into bearing; has tough wood, large, thick, leathery leaf, and is as hardy as wild crabs. No matter how heavily loaded,

the fruit is always good sized and clings to the tree with a tenacity possessed by few if any other varieties, and withstands the winds when other varieties are scattered on the ground. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; pale yellow, slightly shaded with pale red, splashed and striped with dark red and sprinkled with small yellow dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild sub-acid. January to June. First class, each 20 cents. One year, each 15 cents.

Smith's Cider.—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality medium; a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West—not so well here. Nov. to Feb.

***Spitzenburg** (Esopus)—Large and deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower and moderate bearer; esteemed in this state as one of the very best. November to April.

***Stark.**—Tree a No. 1 grower, upright and spreading; good bearer; and much valued as a late keeper and fine market sort; fruit large greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dark red and sprinkled with brown dots; good to best. January to June. Price, 15 and 18 cts.

***Swaar.**—Large; pale lemon yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender, rich and spicy. Tree a moderate grower with dark shoots and large gray buds; with good culture it is one of the very best of apples. November to May. 20 cents each.

***Sutton Beauty.**—From Massachusetts. Medium to large, roundish; waxen yellow striped with deep carmine; flesh white, sub-acid; tender, juicy, good. A long keeper. Tree a free grower, vigorous and productive. O. B. Hadwen says: It is proving the peer of the Hubbardston Nonsuch, in some respects even better; has more character, flesh more tender and juicy, better color and keeps later. A noble variety. One year, each, 10 cents. Two years, each, 15 cents.

***Talman's Sweet.**—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, upright and very productive. None more popular. November to April. 15 to 20 cents.

***King.** (King of Tompkins County)—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer; hardy. November to March.

Twenty Ounce.—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a free, spreading grower, and fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich, very popular in the markets. October to January.

Wine Sap.—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. Not grown here in orchards. December to May. 20 cents.

†Wolf River.—A comparatively new sort which originated in Wisconsin, and for the past fifteen years has successfully stood that rigorous climate. Fruit is very large, some specimens weighing 27 ounces; round, flattened, conical, highly colored with stripes and splashes of red. An excellent cooking fruit. Core compact, small. Moderate. November to February. Price, 25 cents.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a free grower and good bearer. November to April. 20 cents.

***York Imperial.**—Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February. 20 cents each.

CLASS 4.—CRAB APPLES.

***Gen'l Grant.**—Tree a vigorous and upright grower, fruit large, round, red to very dark red; flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, excellent for dessert, and one of the best crabs introduced. Free. October. Price, 15 and 18 cents.

Hudson River Crab.—While on a trip through the Hudson River district, I found several apples that were new to me. Among them was this crab, the tree being loaded down with large, beautiful and good flavored fruit. The skin is yellow, splashed and striped with light red. The tree with its load of fruit is a beautiful object, and many would grow it for its ornamental value. 20 cents. One year, 10 cents each.

Hyslop's.—Almost as large as the early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its large size, beauty and hardness; late. Tree remarkably vigorous. 15 to 18 cents.

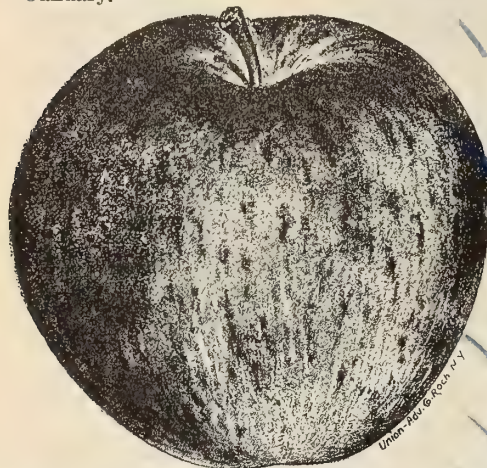
***Transcendent.**—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow. Tree a remarkably strong grower. 15 to 18 cts. each.

***Whitney.**—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant; ripe latter part of August. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with a dark green glossy foliage. One of the best. 12 and 18 cents.

Additional Varieties.

Price 15 cents, for 5 to 6 feet trees.

AUCUBAFOLIA, BAILEY SWEET, BORSDORF, BETHEL, BURNETT (new fine), BELMONT, BLUE PEARMAN, CRANBERRY PIPPIN, CULVERT, DICKINSON, FALL ORANGE, FLORA BELLE, GIDEON, GILLY FLOWER, JACOB SWEET (35 c.) KESWICK CODLING, KRAUSSER, KEIM, LADY HENNIKER, MAGNUM, MELLON, MOTHER, POUND SWEET, PLUMB'S CIDER, RED CHEEK MAKAKOFF, ROLFE, RIBSTON PIPPIN, ROMAN STEM, SHOCKLEY, SUMMER QUEEN, SHERTLAND, SUMMERPEARMAN, UTTERS' RED, WINTER STRIPED.



WALBRIDGE, (Edgar Red Streak). Reduced size.

***Walbridge** (Edgar Red Streak)—Origin Edgar county, Ill. Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cold climates, for its hardness and productiveness; a late keeper. Tree very vigorous.

This is another variety that is not so well known as its merits deserve, originating where only hardy varieties survive it is desirable for the severe Northwest, and equally so for the Middle and Eastern States. 5 to 6 feet, 12 cts. each. 6 to 7 feet, 15 cents. 1 year, 5 cents. January to May.

***Wagener.**—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent. Tree a vigorous, handsome, upright grower, and very productive; an excellent variety, introduced from Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y. December to May.

Westfield Seek-no-Further.—Medium to large; striped with dull red and slightly russeted; flesh tender, rich and excellent. Tree a free grower and fruit always fair. Nov. to February.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.



The late Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, after whom Wilder Early Pear was named.

Plant Standards 20 feet apart each way—108 trees per acre: Dwarfs 7 to 10 feet apart each way.

Dwarf pears are those budded upon Quince stocks, and valuable for those who have but limited space for planting. If planted deep they will form what is known as "half standards," which are usually productive and profitable. Dwarf Pears will prove fruitful when given good and careful culture and pruned annually.

Ripening Pears.—If we wish to keep pears and retard their ripening, we must keep them in a still, dry air, at a temperature as near 40 degrees as it is possible. But when it is desirable to ripen them put them in a dark, warm place, with a moderate degree of moisture in the air, and keep them covered to exclude the light and retain the heat and gases which are generated. In warm weather use papers for a covering and in cold weather use woolen blankets.—*L. B. Pierce.*

Downing on Pears.—Downing says the pear is undeniably the favorite fruit of modern times, and that it was common so long ago as the time of the earliest Romans; but that the really delicious flavor was not developed until the seventeenth century. And further, that the high flavor of the Seckel, an American variety, as yet unsurpassed in this respect by any European sort proves the natural congeniality of the soil of the northern states to this fruit. The best soil for this fruit is a strong loam on a dry subsoil; the pear will adapt itself to as great a variety of soil as any fruit tree. Soils that are wet for

any considerable portion of the year are entirely unfit for the pear, and if over-rich, force the tree into a luxuriant growth with a tendency not to ripen its wood.

VALUE OF A TREE.

When the construction of a railroad or the opening of a new street requires the destruction of fruit trees the question of their value is decided. A plum, cherry, apple or pear tree gives an annual yield of fruit selling at say \$5 to \$15, the owner figures the result for the life of the tree, say 15 to 20 years, in addition to its beauty of blossom and foliage, and the refreshing shade, making a claim of \$50 to \$300 damages for each tree destroyed. The value of a fruit tree is not easily specified, but it is a judicious investment of time and money. And in learning what the profit will be we must not look only at the value of the fruit for the market, for this may be but incidental, a larger profit accruing from its beauty, the pleasurable anticipation it excites and the place it fills as part and parcel of the home.

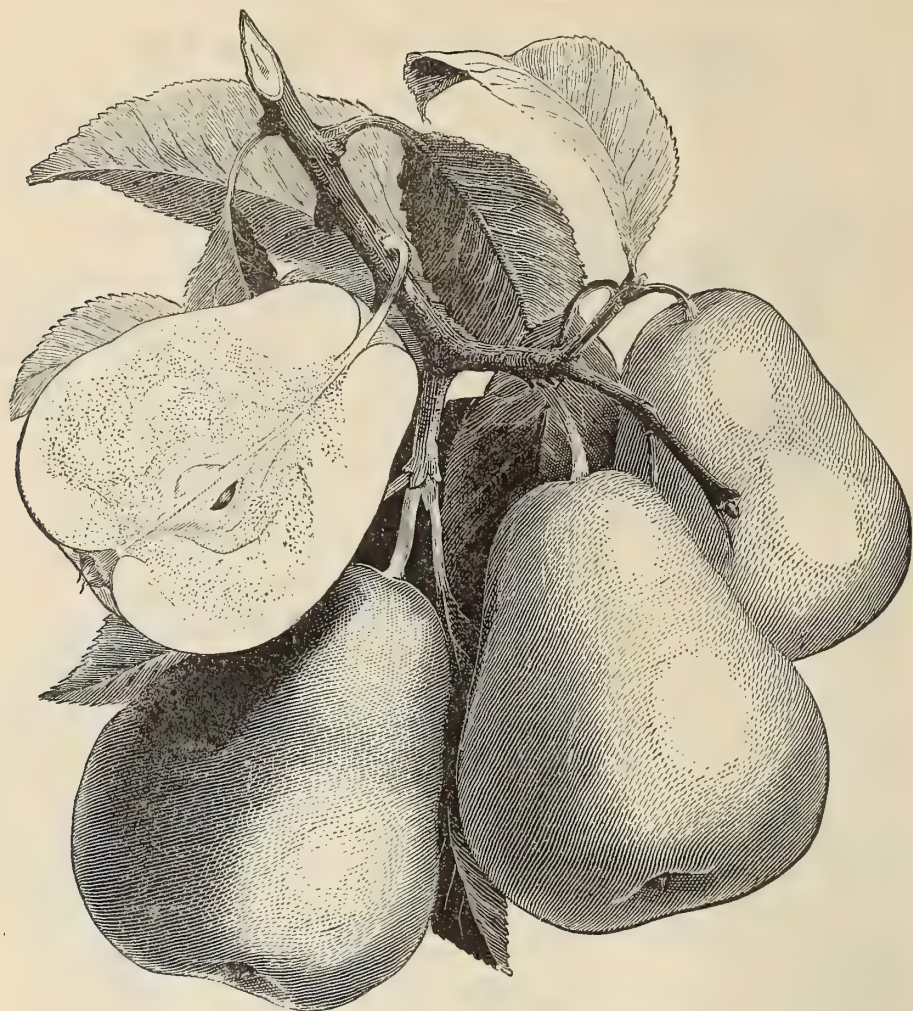
Pears Profitable.—The *Review and Journal of Tennessee* says: "W. L. Wilkes has sold his crop of pears from fifteen acres for \$3,000. This is the second \$3,000 crop which Mr. Wilkes has sold from the orchard within the last four or five years, besides other smaller crops aggregating something near \$8,000 in that time, or an average of near \$2,000 a year from fifteen acres of land while the expenses of keeping it up had been a trifle." We are continually citing instances of this kind, and we hope some wise men are taking advantage of the suggestion. Some, indeed many persons, would gladly do these things if they could only think of it. There comes the rub. It is the duty as well as the interest of the farmer to think for himself, and if he would, his success could be pointed out as an example, and he would thus be a leader instead of a follower of men.

There are thousands of acres of land well adapted to the growth of fruit, and such land set out in good trees would earn a living for its owner with but little labor, and yet it is surprising how few homesteads are without orchards. Why, a man should plant an orchard, if he never sold a bushel of fruit, for the use of his family. Fruit is indispensable to health in the heat of summer, and children deprived of fruit lose half their enjoyment as well as health.

"How do your New York trees do?"

"I have no better trees on my farm. I believe they are preferable to trees grown in Maine. I have two orchards, set nine years since. One of Kennebec trees, and one of New Yorkers. Both were grafted alike, and the New York trees are ahead to-day in size, general appearance and in production of fruit."

Will It Pay?—If the farmer improves his farm, he increases his wealth. The more he improves it, the more his capital is increased, the larger will be his returns, and the larger will be his surplus, and when he dies, the



WILDER EARLY PEAR—QUALITY NEXT TO SECKLE.

larger will be the patrimony he leaves his family. Fix up the old home, then. Make a paradise on earth of your farm, for are you not to live on it while on earth, and will not your family live on it when you lie in yonder grave yard? Plant out young orchards, so that your family may enjoy the good fruit that you had the foresight and energy to prepare for them. Plant now. Do not say I will plant next year, for next year never comes this year. He who postpones planting never plants. An excuse can always be found if sought after. Plant now. Then the good work is done. Ten dollars worth of fruit trees when in bearing will add \$200 to the salable value of your farm.

Profitable Pear Orchard.

Franklin Davis gives an account of a pear orchard below Richmond, Va. A few pear trees were planted. The pear trees gave hand-

some fruit, which sold well in market. The owner then saw it was the place for pears, and next year set out 1,000 Bartlett's. The following spring 400 more Bartlett's were added, and 600 Clapp's favorites. Soon a company was incorporated, and the farm passed into its hands, with a capital stock of \$20,000, in 200 shares of \$100 each. Ninethousand more trees were set out the following spring, and the same number a year later. The orchard now numbers over 20,000 trees, over 19,000 are Bartlett's. When planted they were one and two year trees. The company paid \$12,000 for the farm, leaving \$8,000 for planting trees and various other expenses. The first pear crop brought \$4,000, which with the balance in the treasury from the previous year, gave a cash dividend of 20 per cent. on the capital. Next, four thousand boxes of pears were sold, with net returns of \$13,684, out of which 50 per cent. was paid to the stockholders, besides 10 per cent. set aside for current expenses. Most of



WILDER PEAR IS EARLY ENOUGH TO MAKE THE FROGS LAUGH.

the trees were set out within the last eight years and are still comparatively small.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT AUTHORITIES ON THE WILDER EARLY PEAR.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 5th, 1889.

MR. CHAS. A. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 1st inst. is received, also box of Wilder Early Pear, for which we are much obliged. We have watched its ripening carefully and find it in perfect eating condition to-day. It is a handsome little pear, melting, sweet, pleasant, *very good*; sound to the core; no signs of rotting and this is valuable in an early (or any) pear. It has no particular flavor or perfume.

It is a pity you named it Wilder as there is another of that name, sent out by Fox of California many years ago. We think we have seen a statement in regard to the origin of this pear, but we forget it. Please state what it is.
Yours,

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

OPINION OF JOHN J. THOMAS

On receiving specimen of Wilder Early pear Mr. Thomas says in substance;

UNION SPRINGS, August 10, 1889.

The specimen pear received a week ago, now the *third year* of examination. (The specimen sent Mr. Thomas was picked one week before being mailed to Mr. Thomas. Therefore, he ate it just two weeks after it was taken from the tree, which indicates its keeping character. But it has always been picked too early to secure its best quality and flavor.—C. A. GREEN.) It does not vary any from former

specimens. It is good, handsome, pleasant. I think its time of ripening must be two or three weeks after Summer Doyenne, and one or two weeks before Rostiezer, and would fill handsomely the vacancy between Summer Doyenne and the other two named, if a good grower, hardy and productive. Hardly equal to Rostiezer in quality, but more uniform in flavor and worthy to be classed with these two.

Yours, truly,

J. J. THOMAS.

The originator says that it ripens with Summer Doyenne. We carried a basket of Wilder to Ellwanger & Barry's to test with their early pears and found Giffard and Desportes only were ripe. There is no question but that Early Wilder is a strong grower, productive and hardy. I am fully satisfied on these points.

Mr. Thomas pays the Wilder Early a very high and deserved compliment when he speaks of it as worthy to be classed with Rostiezer and Tyson, for on turning to his *American Fruit Culturist*, page 252, I find he says of Rostiezer: "Its flesh is juicy, melting, sweet, with a very high, perfumed flavor, of high excellence." And on the next page he says of Tyson: "Its flesh is of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy, flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent."

We certainly need not blush in offering a variety of pear worthy to be classed with two such pears as these, ripening several weeks earlier, and filling the gap handsomely as Mr. Thomas suggests.

John J. Thomas gives the following description: "Medium or rather small, regular in form, rather obtuse, smooth, greenish yellow with a brownish-red cheek and numerous conspicuous dots; stalks rather stout, an inch long, slightly sunk in a narrow, irregular cavity; basin moderate, calyx rather small; flesh white, fine-grained, melting, of 'very good' flavor or excellent."

OPINION OF HON. H. E. VAN- DEMAN.

The following is from the report of the Hon. E. Van Deman, United States Pomologist, as published by Hon. Secretary Jeremiah Rusk, A beautiful colored plate of the Wilder Early, showing two pears, one cut open, accompanies the remarks and description:

"During the early years of the present century a great impetus was given to pear culture, through the origin and dissemination of new and promising varieties, by Dr. Knight, of England, and Prof. Van Mons, of Belgium. The methods adopted by these justly noted scientific breeders of new and improved varieties were radically different, the first consisting in cross-fertilization and hybridization, while the latter pursued the less scientific, though, in this case, quite successful, method of breeding by selections; that is, by selecting the seeds of varieties as nearly the original type as possible, but already in a state of variation, and hurrying them through generation after generation until satisfactory results were obtained. Many fine varieties, not only of pears, but also of other classes of fruits, were the direct results of the labors of these eminent gentlemen.

"During the latter half of the present century, many new and desirable varieties have had their origin in this country. Indeed, American varieties now largely predominate in our leading catalogues.

"There are several new varieties of this fruit coming to notice each year, and I have selected two of the best for illustration and special description.

"Among the midsummer pears there is none that pleases me better than Wilder, except that its size is rather small. But, like the Seckel, what it lacks in size it makes up in quality, although it is larger than that variety. It is a chance seedling. The original tree was partially grafted with scions of Buffum in 1870, when it was young, and would never have borne any fruit except of this old variety had not three of the natural branches been left. These bear profusely, and the fruit when fully colored is quite attractive. It does not rot at the core.

"Size, small to medium; shape, pyriform, bell-shaped, irregular, a little angular; surface, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; dots very numerous and small; basin, shallow, regular; eye, nearly closed, sepals long and reflexed; apex, rather abrupt, with a slight cavity; stem, short; core, closed, very small; seeds, very small, narrow, pointed, dark; flesh, very

pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender; flavor, sub-acid, sprightly, much like Bartlett; quality, very good; season, August in Western New York.

The colored drawing on Plate No. 3 was made August 10, 1888, from a specimen sent by Charles A. Green of Rochester, N. Y."

H. E. VAN DEMAN,
U. S. Pomologist.

THOMAS MEEHAN SAYS.

We can say that it is larger and juicier than any of the earlier ones as growing here, except possibly Giffard, but with which we are unable at this moment to make an actual comparison. It is not quite as long as we generally get Giffard, but is probably heavier. The one we figure weighed $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. It measured seven inches in its longitudinal circumference, and six inches round horizontally. It is russety brown on the sunny side and yellowish green on the other.—*Thomas Meehan in Gardner's Monthly.*

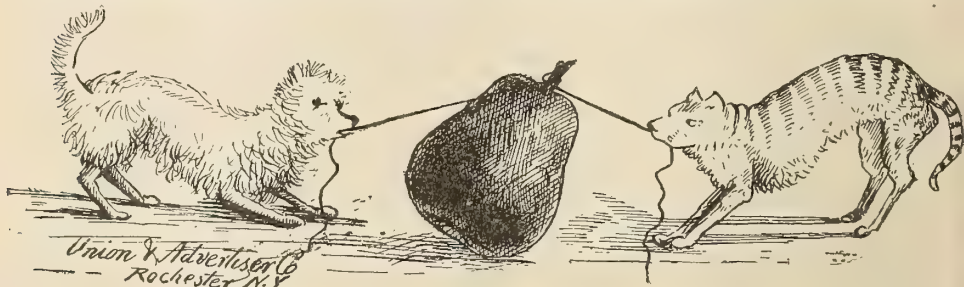
CHAS. A. GREEN'S OPINION OF WILDER EARLY PEAR.

My attention was called to the Wilder Early Pear about six years ago. Since the grafts on the original tree came into bearing, this pear has borne heavy crops of beautiful specimens of fruit every season. I know of no other pear which bears so early and so regularly every year.

Every year the fruit of Wilder Early has been shipped east, west north and south, two hundred to one thousand miles, arriving in perfect condition, proving that it will bear shipment better than any early pear known. It can be picked when as hard as a stone, and can then be kept from two to three weeks in an ordinary room, when it turns to a golden hue, with bright red cheek, and though yet firm, melts in the mouth and delights the palate, as does no other pear at that early date.

It is one of the earliest of all early pears to ripen, about with the Summer Doyenne and Alexander peach, and before the early apples, at a date when no good pear is offered on the market. Therefore it will sell at a fancy price for the fruit stands. There is no early pear to compete with it. Giffard comes nearest to being a rival, but Giffard is such a poor, straggling grower, no nurserymen can afford to grow the trees, therefore it is unattainable, and is not a rival. A good growing, good keeping, good shipping, superior flavored, early pear is what is needed at this moment, in our homes and on the market, and the Wilder Early appears to fill the bill.

As a vigorous grower the Wilder Early is



WILDER EARLY PEAR IS WANTED IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.



I hear the Wilder Early Pear spoken of so highly in the papers, I think we had better order a few for our garden.

unsurpassed. Last season the trees grew from the bud, in six months six to seven feet high, as thick as my thumb, and as straight as a ramrod. There were no crooked trees in the rows. It grows like the Buffam or Keiffer. It holds its foliage, and is thus far free from blight or other disease. It ripens its wood early, and is perfectly hardy here. While not a large pear, Wilder Early is twice the size of Seckel as ordinarily grown, and its great productiveness and early fruiting are unquestioned.

I would enumerate the good points of the Wilder Early pear as follows: 1. Earliness, ripening about August 1st. 2. Superior quality, nothing of its season being so delicious. 3. No rotting at the core. We have kept it for weeks in a warm room, and never saw one rot at the core; yet this is the weak spot in nearly all early pears. 4. Long keeping and superior shipping qualifications. 5. Great beauty and productiveness, bearing every year and on young trees. 6. Great vigor, often growing six to seven feet from the bud in one season. 7. Hardiness and strong constitution, which enables it to thrive and endure neglect where many other varieties would prove a failure. 8. Small meaty core, with few seeds. The core is eaten and is as delicious as any other part. No one would waste the core of the Wilder Early.

CHAS. A. GREEN.

SHILOH, N. Y., Aug. 7th, 1889.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co., Rochester, N. Y:

Dear Sir: Thanks for a specimen by mail of the Wilder pear. I find it of very pleasant appearance to the eye, of a greenish orange, overspread by a fine red cheek. Appearance in this case is not misleading, for the quality is certainly superb.

Col. Wilder, in whose honor this pear was named, can have no legacy to leave better than this pear or one that will be cherished long by the people. Yours very truly,

ELI MINCH.

Corresponding Editor of Orchard and Garden, formerly Horticultural Editor of Farm and Garden.

August 9th, 1888.

Dear Sir: Specimen of Wilder pear has been received which I have just eaten and think highly of it. The quality is fine. I would like to know more about it. It is not large, but summer pears ripening so early as this are not large. Please tell me all about it, from where and what it came, from growth of tree, etc., etc. Very truly,

T. B. JENKINS.

Editor Horticultural Art Journal.

MICHIGAN STATE HORTICULTUR'LSOC'Y,

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 5th, 1889.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co.—Dear Sirs: I have just tested the Wilder Early pear received from you by mail a few days since in perfect condition. It was in good eating condition to-day, August 5th. I regard it as one of the best if not the best of its season, as far as quality is concerned; while its fine size (larger than any of its season) must, no doubt, render it at least, fully the equal of any other early variety. If sufficiently productive, it ought even to lead the market, in its season, on account of its fine color and generally attractive appearance.

Very truly yours,

T. T. LYON.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1st, 1889.

MR. CHAS. A. GREEN—Dear Sir: Yesterday I received a box of pears without any name or accompanying letter which I at once recognized as Wilder Early. One of them I ate and its flavor was as good as any early pear that I ever tasted. I believe the Wilder Early has come to stay. Very truly,

H. E. VAN DEMAN,

U. S. Pomologist.



"You have'n't the Wilder Pear, but have others just as good? No you haven't, and you know it. Scat."



DEM WILDER PEAR DO BEAT ALL, SUAH!

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1888.

CHAS. A. GREEN, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: The Wilder pear was forwarded me at the lake. It is of prime quality and a decided acquisition. Are the buds to be had? Yours,

G. A. S.,

Pres. American Ass'n of Nurserymen.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1888.

My Dear Friend Green: Thanks for the Wilder pear. I have never seen it before and was glad to have an opportunity to taste it. I am so much pleased with it that I have had drawings made of it for the *American Agriculturist*. Please give me all the information about it for a complete editorial article and oblige. Yours cordially, F. M. HEXAMER,

Editor *American Agriculturist*.

We have received from Chas. A. Green, of the Green Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., a fine and fully ripe specimen of the new variety of pear, known as "Wilder," which reached us on the 8th of August, and which we find to be of superior excellence—sweet, juicy and of fine flavor. Because of its earliness and other

good qualities, it should be rapidly introduced all through our fruit growing region.

THE VINEYARDIST.

Penn Yan, N. Y.

GREEN'S NURSERY Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: The pear which you marked Wilder received. It is good, the best early pear I have seen. What is its history. I don't call it to mind. What about it. In haste,

E. A. CHASE,

Of Chase Bros., New England Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

CHAS. A. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt this morning of the specimen of Wilder pear. Will you kindly supply me the historical and descriptive facts in regard to this variety. As our artist was not on hand the specimen was eaten, but if another could be supplied, I would take some pains to have an illustration of it made. Yours very truly, C. W. SEELEY, Editor *Vick's Magazine*.

August 22d, 1888.

Receive your pear by mail some time since and were very much pleased with it. We had our pears all budded when it came or we should have attempted to get some buds of that variety.

L. C. BRAGG & Co.

Nurserymen, Mich.

Wilder Early is the most profitable pear for its season (ripening July 28th, 1889), as it is one of the first to bear and its fruit is handsome and good; but its strongest point is that it stands neglect and produces good crops, where the Bartlett cannot get a living. If I were to plant but one tree that would be the Wilder Early. If I set out four I would have Wilder Early, Bartlett, Sheldon and Anjou, two summer, one fall and one winter.

Wilder Early Pear is an early pear of decided excellence.—*Rural New Yorker*.

A specimen of the Wilder Early was received from Charles A. Green on the first of August, and on the seventh, a week later, it was found to be in good eating condition. It is really a good Pear. For very early use it will be held in high esteem, when better known.—*American Garden, New York*.

The quality of the Wilder Pear is certainly superior to all other pears we have thus far seen. We think it should be classed as "best" in quality and it certainly is pretty. Please give us price of trees of the Wilder Pear. We are now writing up our catalogue and may be able to include it if we hear from you at once.

Yours truly, J. T. LOVETT Co.



THE PEOPLE OF ALL NATIONS ARE DESTINED TO EAT WILDER EARLY PEARS.



WILDER EARLY PEAR.—CUT FROM MEEHAN'S HORTICULTURIST.

Wilder Early Pear was picked the past year July 25th. August 5th the authorities reported that they were ripe enough to eat; but we kept them in our warm office until August 22d, nearly a month after picking from the tree. We feel confident that there is no other early pear that will keep so well, and this is a vital feature in early pears, or in any pears in fact.

C. A. GREEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1888.

Dear Sir: Your card and the specimens of Wilder pear came to-day. My artist is now making a drawing in colors of one that seems most characteristic. The quality is certainly very good, almost equal to any of the choice varieties. If you will send me the leaves and a small part of the branch where a pear has been or now is, I will have a complete copy made. Respectfully, H. E. VAN DEMAN, U. S. Pomologist.

Dear Sir: The sample of Wilder pear received in good order. It is certainly of very high quality, the finest of all early pears I have yet seen. In melting lusciousness it almost equals the Seckel. Yours very truly, J. T. LOVETT.

LETTER FROM THE ORIGINATOR.

CHAS. A. GREEN—Dear Sir: Yours of June 25th duly received, would say in reply:

1st. The Wilder Early pear tree has enough fruit and perhaps too much for the best results. One small branch, the only upright one, less than an inch in diameter, has over two dozen fine looking pears on it.

2d. There is only a part of one tree in bearing. The tree was planted and grafted to Buffum pear about eighteen years ago. I have cut off about a third part of the Buffum in the last two years. The new pear now composes about a third part of the tree.

3d. I think it ripens about twenty three days before the Bartlett.

4th. Its size is medium or one or two sizes smaller than the Bartlett. Its quality is good. It may be classed among the best.

5th. It keeps well and never rots at the core.

6th. It is located in front of our horse-barn, about forty feet distant, in a thicket of plum sprouts, and is surrounded by other trees except on the south or roadway side of the tree. The culture consists in cutting down the plum sprouts when they get so large as to be in the way. The seedling branches are three in number, each about two inches in diameter and grow out into our roadway in a straggling, irregular manner, more earthward than skyward, exposed to the rubbing of loads of hay and all the curious fingers in christendom besides an occasional savage that goes for the largest pear. The tree, when loaded with red-cheeked pears, looks something like Clapp's Favorite with its long, straggling arm, bending low with its burden.

THE PEAR AND GRAPE.

Plant one pear tree.

Plant the Wilder pear.

Plant two trees, the Wilder and the Bartlett.

Plant three trees, the Wilder, the Bartlett and the Anjou.

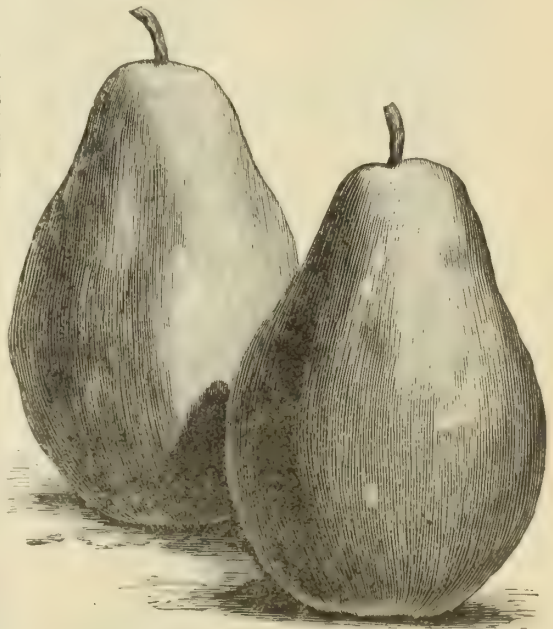
Plant four trees, the Wilder, the Bartlett the Anjou and the Sheldon.

Plant one grape vine.

Plant the Delaware grape.

Plant two vines, the Delaware and the Worden.

Plant three vines, the Delaware, the Worden and the Brighton.



WILDER EARLY PEAR.—CUT FROM VICK'S MAGAZINE.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE ORIGINATOR.

What pear, apple or peach ripens with the new pear? Reply: Mary and Summer Doyenne pears; Amsden, Alexander and Allen's early peaches; Red Astrachan and Sops of Wine apples.

Is the tree on cultivated ground? Reply: It is not.

Was it bearing in full, or was fruit thinned? Reply: In full.

Was it full size this year? Reply: I think it was smaller.

I wish to fix the date of ripening as compared with other fruits. Here the Red Astrachan apple and Alexander peach was ripe when your pear came. How is it with you? This clearly made out will fix the season for your pear. What other fruits ripen with it? As near as I can determine the new pear ripens this year about twenty-three days before the Bartlett.

QUALITY OF VARIOUS VARIETIES OF PEARS.

Wilder Early,	██████████
Seckel,	██████████
Josephine,	██████████
Rostiezer,	██████████
Tyson,	██████████
Dana's Hovey,	██████████
Winter Nelis,	██████████
Sheldon,	██████████
Anjou,	██████████
Bosc,	██████████
Bartlett,	██████████
Clapps,	██████████
Louise Bonne,	██████████
Clairegeau,	██████████
Keiffer,	██████████
Le Conte,	██████████
Vicar,	██████████

Pear Trees by Mail. We offer a select assortment of standard pear trees by mail, but not a large assortment. If sent by mail we must be permitted to send as near the kinds called for as possible, making changes where necessary. Prices by mail: Wilder Early, \$1 each; Warner, new, hardest of all for cold climates, 50 cents; Sterling, 30 cents; President Lyon says it is one of the best September pears. Bartlett, Keiffer and other leading kinds 30 cents each. No dwarf pears nor dwarf apples for mailing.

Prices of General List.

Standard.—First-class, 6 to 7 ft., ea., 30c.

“ Two years, 5 to 6 ft., ea., 25c.
3 to 4 feet, 18 cents each.

Dwarf.—First-class, each 18 cents,

“ Medium, 12 cents each.

Unless otherwise priced elsewhere.

Those with the letter *D* affixed to the name we can supply both as *Dwarfs* and *Standards*. They are *showy* and are those that succeed best on the *Quince*.

Bartlett.—*D.* One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with a rich musky flavor. A vigorous, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

Brandywine.—*D.* Medium size; yellow and russet; melting, juicy; first rate. A free grower and productive. August. A fine pear.

Clapp's Favorite.—*D.* A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and vigorous either on the pear or quince. Care should be taken to pick the fruit ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.

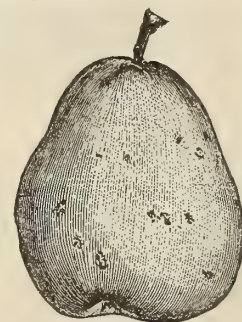
Dearborn's Seedling.—*D.* Rather below medium size; pale yellow; melting and good. Tree a free grower, and bears young and profusely. Ripe about the last of August.

Lawson, or Comet.—*D.* The fruit is exceedingly large for an early pear, specimens being nine inches around, and cannot be surpassed in point of color, which is a most beautiful crimson on a bright yellow ground. The flesh is crisp, juicy and pleasant, but not of a high quality, and should be used before getting overripe. Ripens in Central New York from middle of July to first of August, and possesses superior keeping and shipping qualities.

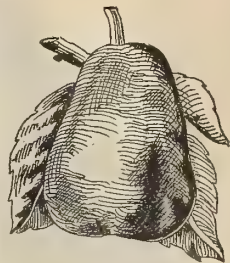
Madeline.—*D.* Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet; a fair grower and productive. A splendid pear. August.

Margaret (Petite Marguerite)—Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of fine quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. The finest pear of its season, and worthy of special attention. Ripens latter part of August.

Sterling.—Large, light russet, a little cheek; juicy, half melting, good. First of September. President T. T. Lyon of Michigan fame, recommended us to propagate this good old pear, as he considers it one of the most valuable of its season. He knows of trees that are very old and very large, yet very fruitful. Our cions come from Mr.



Lyon. It is a very rare variety. Two years old, 30 cents; one year, by mail, 30 cents each.



BARTLETT.



Osband Summer.—D. Medium, yellow, with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant; fine flavor and excellent; productive Dwarf and Standard. August.

Souvenir du Congres.—D. Skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. It commences to ripen in August, a little before the Bartlett and extends into September. The tree is a moderate grower, and to obtain good standard and dwarf trees we are obliged to work it upon strong growing sorts. On account of its size, quality and earliness, it is entitled to a place among the best pears. 40 cents.

Summer Doyenne (Doyenne d'Ete)—D. A beautiful, melting, sweet pear, rather small. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. First of August.

Tyson.—D. Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree very vigorous and rapid grower; bears abundantly every year, one of the best summer varieties. August. This is a favorite with Chas. A. Green, almost equaling the Seckel in quality, and being very productive and desirable in every way. We grow it as a dwarf, but it does equally well on the standard trees.

CLASS 2.—AUTUMN PEARS.

Angouleme.—D. (Duchess d'Angouleme)—One of the largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince. As a dwarf it is one of the most profitable market pears. Mr. Tapley sent a bushel to Boston market which counted only sixty-five, and reports two barrels sent from New York State that required but 175 for a barrel. In the early days

of the Duchess pear Mr. Tapley received \$90 for nine bushels sold in Boston. October and November.

Belle Lucrative.—D. Large; melting and sweet. A free, upright grower, and bears early and abundantly. September and October.

Bosc (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russet pear, very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. A moderate grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double worked. September to October. 35 cents.



BUFFUM.

Buffum.—D. Medium size; deep yellow, dotted with brown and russeted; a handsome and ornamental grower; fruit butyry, rich, sweet, juicy and melting. September and October. This splendid pear deserves attention. Mr. C. Williams, Secretary of the N. J. Horticultural Society, said to us last summer that Buffum was one of his most profitable market varieties. It comes early into bearing and makes a handsome tree.

Edmunds.—D. Large, bright yellow, often marbled with red in the sun; melting, sweet, perfumed; good bearer. Dwarf and Standard.

Flemish Beauty.—D. A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, vigorous and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

Frekerick Clapp.—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear, lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; season October 15th to November 1st; quality very good to best. Tree a vigorous or free grower and somewhat spiny. 35 cents.

Howell.—D. One of the finest American pears; large, handsome, sweet, melting. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho.—Large and fine. By mail only, at \$3.50 each.

Onondaga (Swan's Orange)—A large, melting, sprightly vinous pear. Tree vigorous, hardy, and extremely productive. Oct. and Nov.

Kieffer.—D. Large, golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and an early and great yielder. October and November. 30 and 40 cents.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—D. A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow, with a dark red cheek; melting, vinous, buttery and rich. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and most abundant bearer; best on the quince. Sept. and Oct.

President.—A popular eastern variety. Of good size, roundish oblate, somewhat irregular; flesh yellow and whitish, somewhat coarse. October to November. Standard.

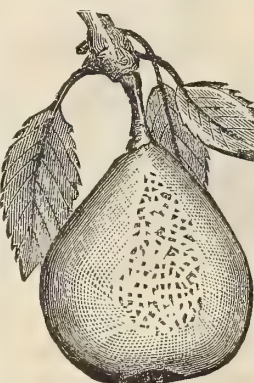
Seckel.—D. The standard of excellence in the pear, small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. Sept. and Oct.



SHELDON.

Sheldon.—A pear of the very first quality; large, round, russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be double worked on the quince. Should be more largely planted. October and November. Plant it.

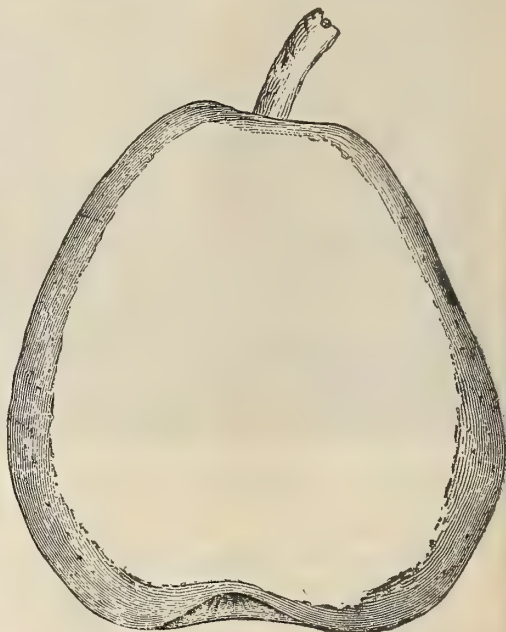
***Warner.**—A new hardy pear from Indiana. It is seldom a new pear hails from the west. Its strong points are hardiness and productiveness. It has never been touched with the blight and has never winter killed. It is a very prolific bearer and gives full crops every year, the old original trees never having failed for 40 years past. The pears are of medium size, symmetrical in shape, light yellow, with perfect core



WARNER.

and few seeds. In quality they are above the average of fall pears, buttery and melting, without lumps; of a mild, but agreeable flavor. They keep well and are good shippers. They ripen from the last of August to middle of September. Large trees, 50 cents; one year, by mail, 50 cents each.

Sugar Loaf.—A new pear from Oregon, highly recommended by a friend. Very hardy and vigorous.



ANJOU—BEST EARLY WINTER PEAR.

CLASS 3.—SELECT EARLY WINTER PEARS.

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou.—D. A large, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the most valuable pear in the catalogue. Does equally well as a standard or dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market. Take the *Rural's* advice and plant a tree or a hundred, if you live where pears thrive. The excellence of the Anjou is not half appreciated. We tell you friends, make a note to plant Anjou. It is for winter what the Bartlett is for summer pear—and more. The tree is more vigorous and less liable to blight. The fruit is of better quality, and the market demand for it is greater where it is known. Marshall P. Wilder said years ago that for one pear, the Anjou is the best. Ask Patrick Barry, W. C. Barry, T. T. Lyon, Dr. Hoskins, P. J. Berckman or any other of our first pomological authorities how they estimate it, and they will support these words of praise. It will thrive wherever any pear will thrive. Twenty-one states give it double stars, thirteen single stars, while still in several states and territories it is not known at all.—*Rural New Yorker*.



LOW TRAINED DWARF PEAR.

Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau)—D. very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish, nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a free grower and early, abundant bearer; a magnificent and valuable market fruit. 30 and 40 cents.

Dana's Hovey.—Small, but of very fine quality, and keeps well. The tree has much of the habit of the Seckel, and is a moderate grower. 35 cents.

Josephine of Malines.—D. Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality. Tree a moderate, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well on the quince, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture. 35 cents.

Lawrence.—D. Size medium to large, ob-ovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer; one of the most valuable of all our early winter pears; 30 and 40 cents.

Le Conte.—Resembles somewhat the Kieffer, and with the same parentage. Large, bell-shaped, greenish yellow, smooth, waxen skin, handsome; flesh white, juicy, inferior quality. A rampart grower, early, annual and prolific bearer. Exceedingly popular at the South where it has been planted with marvelously profitable results.

Mount Vernon—Russet, juicy, melting, very rich, excellent. Midwinter.

President Drouard.—Of large size and handsome appearance, with a perfumed fragrance; melting and good. February to May. Dwarf and Standard. Price, 35 cents.

Reeder (Dr. Reeder)—Medium size; roundish; ovate; skin yellow, netted with russet and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh fine, juicy, melting, vinous. Tree a slender, irregular grower and an excellent bearer. A delicious pear for amateur's use. November. 35 cents.

CHERRIES.

How Cherries Pay.—It is claimed that as much as \$300 has been made from one acre of cherries. Upon an acre, with the trees 20x20 feet apart, one hundred and eight trees can be set, and it would require only about a bushel from each tree in order to realize \$300. We had a tree from which a few weeks ago we harvested an excellent crop of fruit. We have no means of knowing the number of quarts, for the reason that many were used for canning purposes—more than one bushel. They were given away and some left for neighbors to pick; and besides we sold enough to come to \$6. Assuming that as many more were used and given away, there would have been realized from the tree at least \$12, and in the same proportion in an orchard of one hundred and eight trees there would be realized about \$1,300. But that was an exceptional year, and yet shows what might be with success, a market and fair prices.—*Telegram*.



HARDY CHERRY TREE TRAINED AS A DWARF.



WINDSOR, KING OF DARK SWEET CHERRIES.

Cherry Trees by the Roadside.—Several years ago I saw a row of handsome cherry trees, half a mile long, on the west side of a highway, bordering the entire east front of a well kept farm; and it occurs to me that there are many places near our cities and markets for the fruit, where soil and circumstances are favorable for a like growth. The trees, I noticed, were of very uniform size; they were set with care and regularity; they had been trained with a view to effect; there was not a break in the whole line, and they were then loaded with ripe and ripening fruit which was being picked and shipped to the Chicago market, some 150 miles away. The ground under the trees was free of weeds, undergrowth and all unsightly things. It was the most attractive farm frontage on a highway I have ever seen. It was at least fifteen years ago that it came under my notice, and I cannot recall the number of bushels or dollars expected from that roadside that year; but it was a comfortable and comforting quantity and sum. The roadway itself was quite hard and free from dust, and the trees were not tall enough to shut out the sun.

HEART AND BIGARREAU.

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves. Price, largest, 30 cents; medium, 20 cents; one year, cents. BY MAIL, Richmond, Osheim, etc., our choice of kinds, cts. each.

Downer's Late.—Rather late; light red, tender and juicy; slightly bitter before fully ripe. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. One of the best late cherries.

Black Tartarian.—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. Ripe last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Windsor.—This is the largest and best dark cherry grown. It is equal to the Black Tartarian in all respects, and is far more hardy, enduring the severe winters where Black Tartarian was winter-killed. The flesh is remarkably firm and of the finest quality. The fruit is very large, nearly black, and sells at the highest prices in market. It is a late variety, ripening 3 or 4 days after the Black Heart, which it resembles, but is entirely distinct. The Windsor originated in Canada, on the grounds of James Dongal and was introduced by Ellwanger and Barry. We secured a stock of it at an early date and have sent it to all parts of the country. John J. Thomas speaks well of the Windsor. President S. D. Willard of the Western New York Horticultural Society says it is the best cherry on earth. The cherry is planted now largely in all parts of the country for market, as well as to beautify the home and make it attractive. It is a profitable fruit for market. Do not fail to plant the Windsor. Price, 2 year, 30 cents. Largest, 40 cents. See illustration.

Yellow Spanish.—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all light colored cherries. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. End of June.

Gov. Wood.—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio; clear, light red, tender and delicious. Tree a vigorous grower and most productive. End of June. Hangs well on the tree.

Napoleon.—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and bears enormous crops; ripens late; valuable for canning.

Rockport.—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

CLASS 2.—DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown. Trees harder. Price, largest, 25 cents; medium, 20 cents; small, 10 cents. BY MAIL, Richmond, Osheim, etc., our choice, 30 cents each.

Olivet.—Large; very shining, deep red; tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet, sub-acidulous flavor; promising.

Royal Duke.—One of the largest and finest of this class; Ripens after May Duke.

Reine Hortense.—A French cherry of great excellence; large, bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree vigorous and bears well; makes a beautiful tree.

Belle Magnifique.—A magnificent, large, red, late cherry, excellent for cooking and fine for table when fully ripe; rather acid, tender, juicy and rich. Tree a slow grower, but a most profuse bearer; makes a fine dwarf or pyramid on the Mahaleb. Last of July. Very valuable.

Early Richmond.—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking early in the season. Ripens through June. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. One of the best.



DYEHOLE.—A HARDY AND VALUABLE CHERRY.

Dyehouse.—Unquestionably the earliest cherry, ten days earlier than Richmond, better quality, tree hardier—its early bearing remarkable as its great hardiness. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a scarlet cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known; a splendid keeper and free from knots. For tarts, pies, and especially for canning, it has no near competitors among cherries. 30 cents each.

Empress Eugenie.—Large, dark red; flesh juicy, rich; tree robust, and moderately productive. A magnificent variety.

May Duke.—An old, well known, excellent variety; large, dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, vigorous and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

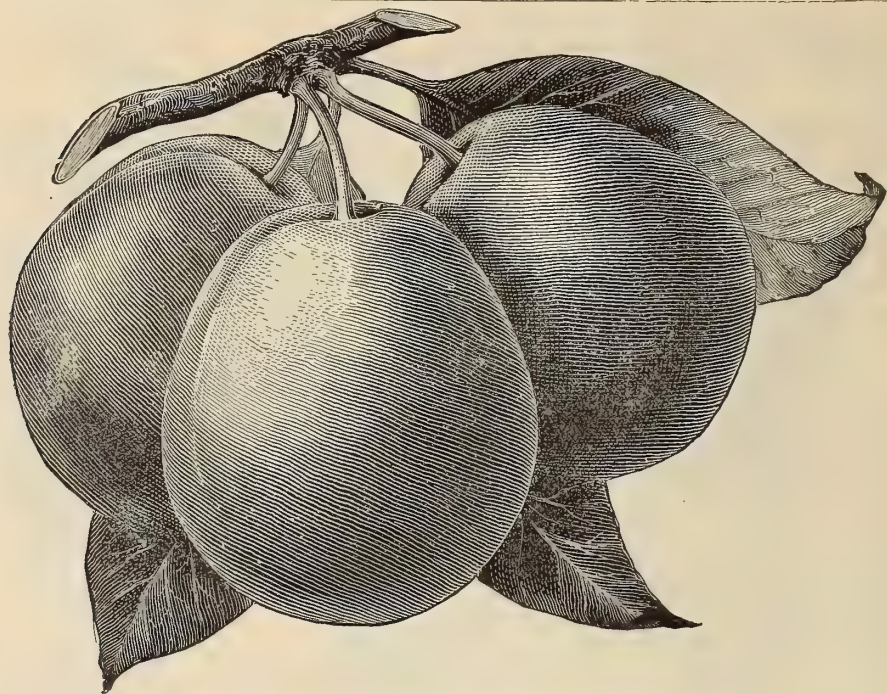
Montmorency Ordinaire.—A beautiful, large, red, acid cherry; larger and finer than May Duke, and fully ten days later, ripening with Tradescants. Being extraordinary prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Tree a free grower.

Morello English.—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall, it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

Osheim.—A Russian cherry; has been tested in Minnesota and found hardy; has also done remarkably well in this State, Kansas and elsewhere. It is the latest of all cherries, always holds its fruit, and is invariably large, productive and good in every way. The cherry for the West. The best and most profitable sort. A moderate grower, bears early, is very productive; fruit large, liver-colored, juicy, rich, almost sweet, 35 cents.



EARLY RICHMOND.



THE NEW PLUM, "SARATOGA," A SUPERIOR RED VARIETY.

PLUMS.

PRICES OF PLUM TREES ON PLUM ROOTS (except where special prices are quoted.)—Largest size, 40 cents each. First class, 5 to 6 feet, 30 cents each; four feet, 18 cents each; three feet, 12 cents.

PLUM TREES BY MAIL—Small size, Abundance, Moore's Arctic, Shipper's Pride, Niagara, **Saratoga**, 30 cents each.

Prunus Simoni, Lombard, Bradshaw, Mariana, Washington, 20 cents each.

NOTE.—Those designated by a * are of American origin, the others foreign. For instructions on Plum Culture send 10 cents for Chas. A. Green's Book on the Plum.

Large Trees.—With the desire to produce a fine effect as soon as possible, people want large trees. This, for the most part, is a mistake. It may be that a large tree can be moved and transplanted, and that it will go on in its growth apparently unchecked; but, as a rule, this is not the case. With the usual management in the removal and shipping of nursery trees there is seldom any gain by employing large trees, and often it is a decided disadvantage. This is true, both of deciduous and evergreen trees. Medium sized trees can usually be lifted with most of their roots, and will start vigorously into growth when transplanted, whereas, when they have remained for many years in the nursery row, where they were first transplanted, they will have roots extending so far that they must of necessity be much reduced in removing, and this will give them a check which will require a long time to overcome.—*Vick's Magazine*.

THE SARATOGA PLUM.

Ten years ago but few plums were grown. Fruit growers supposed that the curculio was unconquerable. But it appears that the curculio is as easily destroyed as any other insect, and now plum growing is a great success and very profitable. A spray of very weak Paris green water thrown upon the foliage at blossoming time, also again a few weeks later, destroys the curculio.

Having learned that plums can be freely grown on any good corn producing soil, the next question is what varieties shall be planted. Lombard is a favorite and justly so for it is a great bearer of showy fruit. Reine Claude, Shipper's Pride, Bradshaw and Niagara are valuable.

A few years ago our attention was called to the Saratoga plum, originating near Saratoga Springs, the most fashionable resort in America. We saw the trees growing. They were exceedingly vigorous, with large handsome leaves, glossy and deep bright green. It is evidently a tree that will endure much rough treatment (though such should never be given any tree) and yet succeed nobly, where others possessing less vigor would utterly fail. This question of growth is an important one, and one that does not receive enough attention from the planter. No matter how large and firm the fruit, if the tree is a slow, straggling, delicate thing, requiring careful nursing to be kept alive, it can never be a popular and profitable variety.

Being attracted by the reports of the Saratoga plum that came to our hearing we sent for specimens of the fruit, which came in splendid condition, but had been picked in a green con-

If you receive two Catalogues, kindly hand one to your neighbor.

dition, so that we could not judge of the quality. But the fruit was of immense size, the largest plum we have seen, of a bright reddish purple, covered with a rich bloom. Its shape was peculiar, not elongated, but roundish, and almost pear shaped. We cannot remember another plum of this particular form. It will prove a good shipper beyond doubt.

This season we have had large ripe and luscious specimens of Saratoga, and our C. A. Green has had an opportunity to pronounce positively upon them. He rates this plum high for beauty, size and shipping qualifications, and superior in quality.

The quality, as reported by other pomologists, who are good judges, is fine, it being a toothsome variety to eat out of hand. It is possessed with a sprightliness that renders it particularly adapted for cooking, canning and preserving, the use to which most plums are largely purchased for.

The Saratoga plum is a great bearer, comes into bearing early, and seldom fails to produce a large crop of attractive fruit.

Considering all its strong points we conclude that the Saratoga plum will please our patrons, and be profitable for commercial orchards.

Price, large trees 75 cents each; 2 years old, 5 to 6 feet, for 60 cents; one year old trees of Saratoga plum, three to four feet high, 50 cents each. One year, small, by mail, 30 cents each. We have small plum trees for mailing.

Abundance.—The Introducer says "This is a remarkable fruit indeed. It is unlike any other plum. In growth it is so strong and handsome as to render it worthy of being planted as an ornamental tree—equaling in thrift and beauty, Keiffer pear which it *even excels* in early and profuse bearing. It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that it loads the nursery row, bending the limbs with the weight of fruit until they sometimes break and this is the case *every year*—the curculio having no effects upon it, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub the same as with the Spaulding. We have seen even little one year old saplings but two feet high, white with bloom and set heavily with large, fine plums. The fruit is very large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich bright cherry color with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from the flesh. For canning it is also of the greatest excellence. Its season is *very early*, ripening in advance of other plums (early in August at Rochester,) adding to its special value." 1st c., ea., \$1.00; doz., \$10.00. Medium, ea., 75c.; doz., \$7.50. June Budded, ea., 25c.

Bavay's Green Cage (Reine Claude de Bavay).—One of the best foreign varieties. As large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a free grower, and remarkably productive. Hangs long on the tree.

Coe's Golden Drop.—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Valuable not only on account of its large size and fine appearance, but its lateness. Last of September.

Bradshaw.—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and vigorous; very productive, valuable for market.

Fellemborg (French or Italian Prune).—A fine late plum; oval; purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a free grower and very productive. September.

German Prune.—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. September.

Imperial Cage.—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a vigorous grower; very productive and one of the best of plums. Middle of August.

Lombard.—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very vigorous, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. This is the popular market plum. Of all older varieties the Lombard has done the best at Green's Fruit Farm. It has borne immense crops annually, of beautiful specimens, delicious to eat out of the hand, for dessert or preserves. Indeed the trees were so overloaded we were compelled to prop them to prevent the destruction of the trees. Had our Chas. A. Green been at home at the time he would have removed much of the fruit before maturity. But all ripened nicely and sold readily at good paying prices. A basket of Lombard plums is an attractive sight, all of great size, beautifully colored, and as delicate to the touch as the cheek of a baby. Plant the Lombard, for it will please you. It is a hardy tree, a rapid grower, and not particular as to location. Whoever introduced the Lombard did his country and kind good service. Largest size, 30 and 40 cents; mailing size, 1 to 3 feet, 20 cents. September.

McLaughlin.—Large, round; greenish yellow; sugary and fine; quality very good. Tree a free grower. One of the very best for family use or market.

Mariana.—A seedling of Wild Goose, very handsome and good, exceedingly prolific, an early bearer. Fruit round and smaller than the Wild Goose; rather thick skin; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe; stone small, and fruit of fine quality. Ripens from two to three weeks after the Wild Goose. Free from the ravages of the curculio and other insects; and bears uniformly heavy crops. In addition to its value for fruit, its great vigor renders it of untold worth as a stock for other kinds. First class, each, 40 cents; small one year trees, by mail, 25 cents each.

Moore's Arctic.—Valuable for its productiveness, and extreme hardness. Fruit grown in clusters. Color dark blue, or nearly black when fully ripe. Dr Hoskins says this is the hardiest plum he has tested, and others make the same report. The heavy demand for the trees of Moore's Arctic indicates its great popularity.

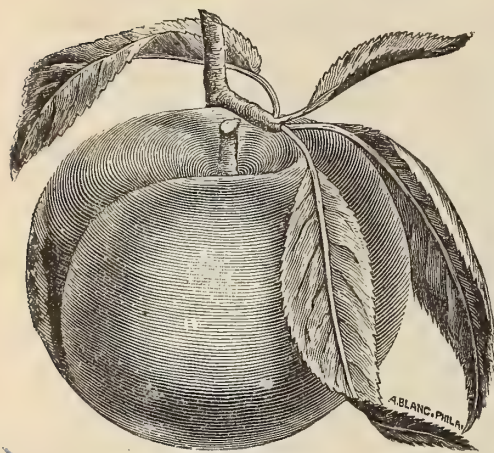
Niagara.—A very large, red plum, of superior quality; very productive, and exceedingly profitable for market, and desirable for home use. One grower shipped 1,000 baskets daily, and received high prices. Price 35 and 50 cents.

Washington.—A magnificent large plum; roundish, green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree robust and exceedingly productive. One of the very best. End of August.

[OVER.]

PLUMS—Continued

PEACHES.



SIMONS PLUM.

Simons (*Prunus Simoni*, or *Apricot Plum*).—From the Orient, and is described by Prof. Budd, as follows: "It will be the king of fruit—better than any apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the plums. Hardy even here (42d parallel.) In color of bark, and in all points, except the net veining and color of the leaves, it resembles the peach. In fruit it comes nearer to a flattish, smooth, small tomato, than to any of our stone fruits; yet in odor and flavor it approaches very near the nectarine. We have a large supply of small Simoni for mailing, also of some other kinds. Simoni is harder than many other varieties. First class, each, 50 cents; small, one to three feet, 20 cents.

Pond's Seedling, or Font Hill.—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red, changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

***Quackenboss**.—Large; deep purple, covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse grained; will rank good in quality. Tree vigorous and a great yielder. Valuable for market. September. 50 cents.

***Shipper's Pride**.—This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its certainty to produce a long crop of fruit, for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities. First class, each, 50 cents; medium size, 40 cents; small, 25 cents.

***Shropshire Damson**.—A medium sized, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and very productive. October.

***Smith's Orleans**.—A large and excellent variety; oval; reddish purple with a thick coat of bloom; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, and rich. Tree vigorous and very productive. August and September.

Yellow Egg.—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower, and very productive. End of August.

Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. Keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. Attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third. It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. The plum stock is advantageous in stiff clay, cold and damp soils. In planting peaches, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third and the side branches cut back to one bud.

PRICES OF PEACH TREES.—Large size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen. First-class, 3 feet high, 10 cents each; \$1 per dozen, unless otherwise noted. June budded trees about 2 ft. high, 6 cts. each; \$5.00 per hundred. By mail, 3 cents each extra for postage.

There is no need for a long list of varieties of peaches, as many kinds closely resemble each other, and others are inferior and disappointing. We recommend planters to confine themselves to the following list, ripening in the order named:

JUNE BUDDED PEACH TREES.—*Globe, Wonderful, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Alexander, Foster, Stump and Mt. Rose etc., etc.* These are trees that have grown from 1 to 3 feet from the bud. They are nicely rooted, and make the best bearing trees of any, and bear fruit even earlier than larger trees. They are easily packed by mail, express or freight, and it costs but little to send them long distances. We recommend these June budded trees confidently to our patrons. We shall make a specialty of them now and in the future. Try them, especially you who are far away. We have all the varieties described on these pages and others. Price 6 cents each, \$5 per 100, 3 cents extra each when mailed, to cover postage. Apricots, June budded, are equally valuable. See next pages.

Alexander.—Medium to large size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep, rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large yellow peach, of good quality. Trees vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

Crawford's Late.—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

Early Rivers.—Large, color pale greenish, white, with blush, thin skin and prolific. This is one of the best early freestone peaches. It is the earliest freestone peach, acknowledged everywhere as unsurpassed for its season.

Price of Wilder Early Pear, 3 to 4 feet is \$1 each, by mail or express; or 6 to 7 feet \$2 each.



See page 70 for Offer of
\$8.00 worth for \$5.00, or
\$16.00 worth for \$8.00.

WONDERFUL PEACH.

Wonderful.—This good peach created a remarkable furor at the Mt. Holly Fair of New Jersey. In beauty, productiveness and other desirable qualities, it is so fine the word "Wonderful" unconsciously escapes so many upon seeing it, that it became known at once as that "Wonderful peach," hence that name has been accepted for it, contrary to the wishes of the owners by force of circumstances. It is a freestone, of the richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, and ripens after nearly all other peaches have disappeared, being the only large, handsome peach ripening at that late season. Its keeping qualities are as remarkable as it is beautiful. Tree wonderfully prolific. First class, each, 50 cents, dozen, \$5.00. Second size, each, 40 cents, dozen, \$4.00. June budded, about 2 ft. 20 cents each.

Globe.—An accidental seedling from Pennsylvania, which may very properly be called an improvement on Crawford's Late. Its size, beauty and flavor have caused it to be in popular demand, and although a comparatively new variety, its claims are so just and so well sustained by the opinions of good and experienced horticulturists, that it cannot fail to make a satisfactory record in the minds of all who fairly test it. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, maintaining its size uniformly. Of a rich golden yellow, with red blush, flesh very firm, coarse-grained, but juicy, yellow, shaded with a red-dish tinge toward the pit. Free from the stone, of good quality, pleasant, luscious, rich and vinous. At its home it begins to ripen in the second week of September and lasts until

first of October. Its good qualities have been such that it has never failed to take first premium when exhibited in competition with other varieties. It is also of good keeping qualities, the flesh remaining hard and firm after long exposure. First-class each 18 cents; dozen, \$1.80. Medium, each, 12 cents, dozen, \$1.20. June budded, 8 cents each, by mail 3 cents extra each. (See cut next page)

Mountain Rose.—Large, roundish, skin whitish, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good; freestone. Tree vigorous and very productive. An excellent early market variety.

Oldmixon Free.—Large, greenish white and red, flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Succeeds Crawford's Early.

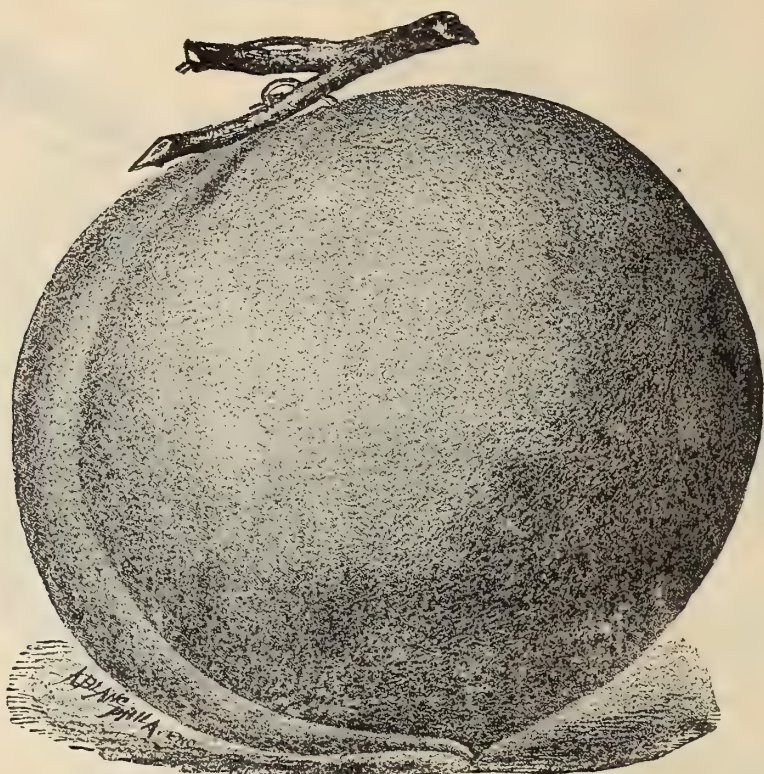
Salway.—An English peach, large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this state.

Foster.—Originated near Boston. A large yellow peach, resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality. Ripe about the same time as Crawford's Early, or a little earlier.

Stump the World.—A New Jersey variety; red and white, handsome, good size and fine quality. Very productive. End of September.

We have in limited quantity *EARLY BEATRICE, WAGER, RED CREEK MELOCTON, EARLY YORK, WATERLOO, WHEATLAND, JACQUES RARERIPPE, EARLY CANADA, DOWNING, HILL'S CHILL, SHUMAKER, etc.

*No June buds of these varieties



GLOBE PEACH. SEE PREVIOUS PAGE FOR DESCRIPTION.

JUNEBERRY.



SUCCESS JUNEBERRY.

Dwarf "Success."—The fruit is borne in clusters like the currant, round, reddish pur-

ple at first and becomes a bluish black when fully ripened. Its flavor approaches the huckleberry, a mild, very rich, sub-acid flavor. Most people like its quality and pronounce it delicious. The bush is about the height and form of the currant. It produces fruit in enormous quantities, and bears every year. It is also perfectly hardy. Each, 10 cents, dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. If by mail, add 15 cents per dozen, 50 cents per 100, for postage.

NECTARINES.

This fruit is really a smooth skinned peach. Its greatest enemy is the curculio. Plant same distance and cultivate same as peaches. Each 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00. June budded, 2 feet high, 18 cents each; by mail 3 cents extra for postage. The following are the best kinds. Downton, Early Newton, Hardwick, Stanwick.

CIONS FOR GRAFTING, same price as a single tree. **STOCKS** for budding or grafting, Apple, 75c. per 100, Pear, \$1.75 per 100, Plum, \$1.25 per 100, Cherry, \$1 per 100, Quince, \$2 per 100. **APPLE GRAFTS**.—Grafted roots, put up to order, \$6 per 1,000. Pears, plums, quinces and peaches do not grow well on grafted roots. **PACKING ORDERS IN WINTER**.—We have large cellars filled with plants, vines and trees, which we can mail or express during winter to patrons desiring them.

If you receive two Catalogues kindly hand one to your neighbor.



IMPROVED RUSSIAN APRICOT.

APRICOTS.

MULBERRIES.

Plant fifteen feet apart each way. There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and ripening as it does between Cherries and Peaches, renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the methods suggested for Plums—which is to spray with Paris green water soon after blossoming, or by shaking off the curculio onto sheets. It succeeds admirably trained in Espaller form.

Standard Varieties.—Breda, Early Golden, Moorpark, Roman, Royal. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.00. June budded, 18 cents; by mail 3 cents extra for postage.

Russian Apricots.—From Russia, extremely hardy, having flourished as far north as Siberia, enduring a temperature of 40 degrees below zero. The tree comes into bearing as early as the peach and is highly ornamental. Each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50.

Improved Russian Varieties.—First-class, each, 50 cents; 2 feet, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00. June budded, 18 cents each; by mail 3 cents extra for postage.

Alexander.—Large size, oblong, yellow, flecked with red, flavor sweet and delicate; one of the best; season July 1st.

Alexis.—Large to very large, yellow with red cheek; slightly acid; rich and luscious; season July 15th.

Catherine.—Medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid, good; season July 25th.

Cibb.—Medium size, yellow, sub-acid, rich, juicy, season June 20th. The best early sort, ripening with the strawberry.

J. L. Budd.—Large size, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine; season Aug. 1st. The best late variety.

Nicholas.—Medium to large, white, sweet, melting; season July 10th.



RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

Downing's Ever Bearing.—Highly ornamental for street or lawn and the best for fruit, yielding an abundant supply of large, refreshing berries for over 3 months of the year. Each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00.

Russian.—Hardy, rapid growing timber tree of value; useful in silk culture. Fruit, small and sweet. 1 foot, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$2.00; 5 to 7 feet, each, 25 cents.

Beautiful Colored Plates will be mailed free to any one on receipt of one cent each for postage, etc., as follows: Grapes, Moyer, Eaton, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Empire State, Strawberries, Jessie, Cloud, Bubach, Shaffer, Golden Queen and Rancocas Raspberries, Fay's Currant, Lawson Pear. Our catalogue with 5 colored plates, 10 cents.

If you receive two Catalogues, kindly give one to your neighbor

QUINCES.

Perhaps there is no fruit that gives better returns for the outlay than quinces; easily and quickly grown; little expense to gather; ships well, and keeps well. One man in Niagara Co., N. Y., sold his entire crop (variety Orange) of 150 bushels, grown on half an acre, for \$2 per bushel. The Quince succeeds best in moist but not wet, well-worked soil.



MEECH'S PROLIFIC QUINCE.

Meech's Prolific.—This valuable new Quince has awakened great interest throughout the country. It often attains a growth of 4 feet or more the first year from the cuttings, continuing to make a like vigorous growth as the trees attain age. It is remarkable for its early and regular bearing and for productiveness, sometimes bearing when only two years old, and afterwards abundantly. The fruit also is remarkable for its rare combination of beauty of form and color, size, fragrance and flavor. It is shaped like a handsome pear with a smooth, fine skin, of a bright orange yellow, and very large, averaging under good culture, 12 to 15 ounces each. Flesh of the most delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; a basket of this fruit fully ripe, perfuming a large room with its delicate aroma. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed, being as tender as a peach and quite free from the hard lumps so objectionable in many other varieties. Its rich flavor was so strong that many persons are better pleased to reduce it by adding apples in equal quantity. It is admirably adapted to making marmalade from the tenderness of its pulp; and by reason of its excellent flavor it makes the most delicious jelly. Its beauty of form and color, and holding well its leaves until late in the autumn, renders the tree an attractive ornament to the home grounds, and the rich golden hue of an orchard in bearing reminds one of an orange grove in the South. 2 to 3 feet, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, each, 40 cents; dozen, \$4.00; 1 year, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50. By mail, small 20 cents.

Rea's Mammoth.—A seedling of the Orange Quince, very much larger and an improvement upon it, but not hardy or productive. Each, 50 cents.

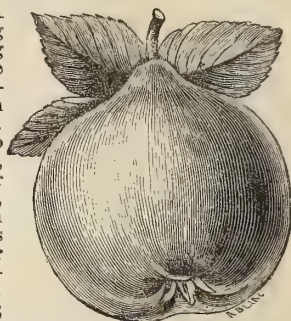
Orange.—An old and popular variety. Nurserymen who are fortunate enough to have the genuine *Orange Quince* in bearing, seriously question if there is any other variety of recent introduction that can excel it. There are thousands of Quince trees each year palmed off on the public for Orange Quince, that fall far short of the genuine. An orchard of Orange Quince near us, planted some years ago, having been under our observation ever since, has produced the last four seasons fine crops each season. The fruit sold for \$2.00 per bushel on the ground. Our stock originally came from bearing orchards. While there may be better varieties, they are few and far between. Price 25 cents each; \$2.50 per 12; \$18 per 100. Small size by mail, 15 cents each; \$10 per 100.



ORANGE QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

Champion.—A profuse and regular bearer, and its early bearing is remarkable, commencing to produce fruit at three and four years old. Fruit large, obovate pyriform in shape, and of a lively yellow color, rendering it very showy and handsome. Flesh tender, and in fine flavor and odor fully equal to the well known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later than the Orange, and will keep until Christmas. Each, 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

Angers.—A strong, growing sort, ripening late; hardy at the north, and a better kind than many imagine. It is similar to Champion, large, fine, golden color when fully ripe, and bears at an early age. It is a long keeper and for this purpose is valuable. Each, 15 cents; dozen, \$1.50; hundred, \$10.00; 1 yr., each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.



ANGERS QUINCE, REDUCED SIZE.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER.

We offer the NEW YORK LEDGER, weekly, FRUIT GROWER, one year, your choice of Green's books, and one small one-year vine of Moyer, Eaton or Diamond grape (new, red, black and white grapes,) for \$2 the price of the LEDGER alone. Or for \$2 we will send the LEDGER and FRUIT GROWER, one year, and one Wilder pear tree by mail.

The LEDGER is too well known to require a description. Always of a moral tone, it has recently been changed into a more useful character, which will make it more than ever a welcome guest.

NUT CULTURE.

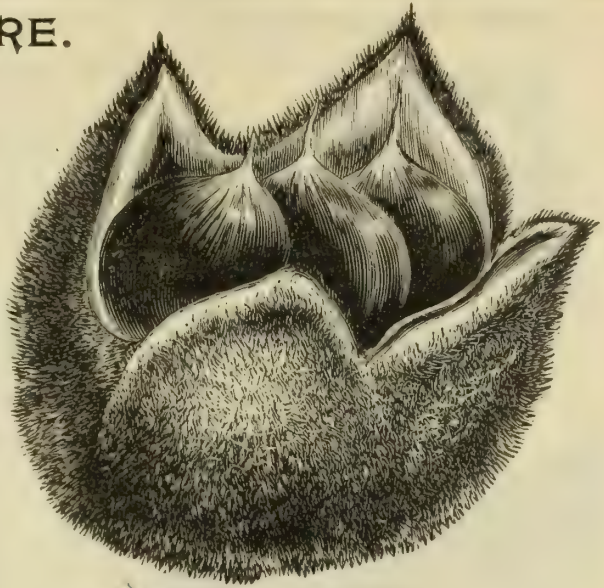
NUT ORCHARDS

PROFITABLE.

A Kentuckian who has two hundred Chestnut trees and about three hundred Walnut and Butternut trees, says that his income from them, year by year, is larger than that of any farmer cultivating three hundred acres of land. He sells his crop on the trees for cash in hand, and the only expenses out is for taxes.

American Sweet Chestnut.—All in all, we may consider the Chestnut as among our most valuable trees. Its general hardiness, its rapid growth, its wide range of usefulness, and the ease and certainty with which one may obtain a second crop make it of first importance, if we consider it from the stand-point of the forester. But it has another value. I recently asked a friend, who had three young chestnut trees in his yard, what value they were to him; He replied: My youngest son gathers and sells, on the average, from twelve to fifteen dollars' worth of fruit from them each year, besides what we eat, give away, and those that are carried off. Then, too, as an extraordinary instance of fruit bearing, we may well allude a second time to the tree, vouched for by Mr. Alfred Sharpless of West Chester as having produced one season (when it was sixty-five years old) forty-eight dollars' worth of fruit, besides what was consumed by the family of the owner. When we remember these facts in connection with what we know of the value placed upon chestnuts as an article of food in southern Europe, it is certainly fair to assume that we will, ere long, come to look at chestnut trees as a source of food, and that in estimating the value of the tree we will estimate its fruit-bearing capacity. Indeed, we may safely suppose that before many years, here, as in Italy, chestnut trees will be cultivated as we do peach trees, simply for the fruit. This may appear at first sight not at all likely, but time will tell. Nay, more, we shall probably estimate in the near future some varieties of chestnut much more highly than others, because they will bring more in the market than others, according to size and flavor. Nothing meets with more ready sale than the sweet chestnut, and the prices paid is fabulous, compared with actual cost. Small trees, by mail, 10 cents; 1 dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$10.00. Very large trees (not recommended,) 50c. each.

Butternut.—Nuts differ from others in being longer, and the kernels of sweeter, more delicate flavor. The wood is also very valuable and the tree of lofty spreading growth. Small, each, 15 cents; doz. \$1.50; 100, \$7.00; 5 to 7 feet, each, 25c.; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$15.00.

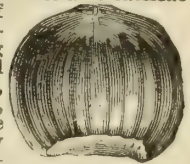


AMERICAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

Spanish, or Maroon Chestnut.—A handsome, round-headed stately tree that yields abundantly of very large nuts, hence valuable both for ornament and fruit. Price, small trees, 15c., \$1.50 per doz.

Blackwalnut.—The common, well-known blackwalnut, the wood of which is the most beautiful and valuable of all. No one who has ever eaten walnut candy will ever forget the flavor of its oily and toothsome kernels. The demand for blackwalnut lumber is so great and the supply becoming yearly so scarce that large profits may be realized in the near future from the cultivation of this tree for its lumber alone. Small, each, 10c.; doz., \$1; 100, \$7.00. 5 to 6 feet, each, 25c.; doz., \$2 50; 100, \$15.00.

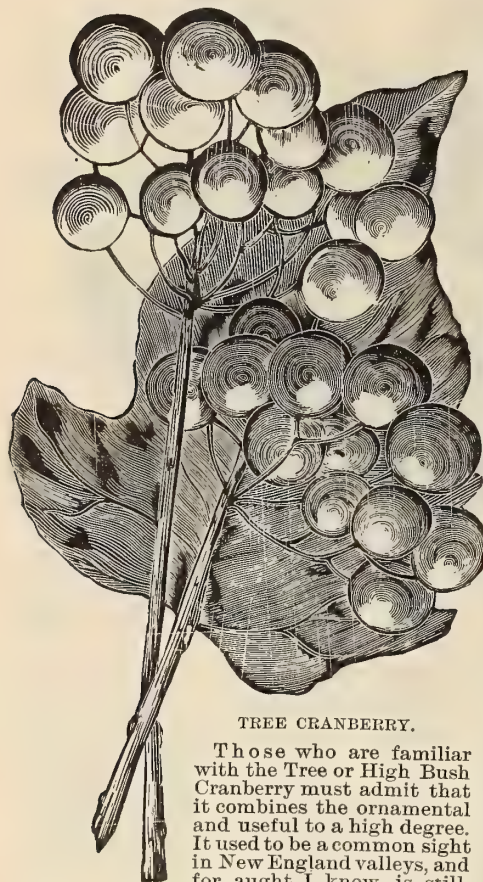
Hazelnut.—This is of the easiest culture and among the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; of dwarf habit, entirely hardy, abundant yielders, succeeding almost everywhere, and coming into bearing early, as they do, with their rich, toothsome meat, they are worthy of being planted by everybody. This is the sort usually sold in the fruit stores. Each, 20 cents, dozen, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. Small, each, 15 cents; doz. 1.50; 100, \$10.00.



Large Trees.—There is seldom any gain by planting large trees, and often it is a decided disadvantage. Medium sized trees can usually be lifted with most of their roots, and will start vigorously into growth when transplanted, whereas when they have remained six or eight years in the nursery row, where they were first transplanted, they will have roots extending so far that they must of necessity be much reduced in removing, and this will give them a check which will require a long time to overcome.—*Vick's Magazine.*

TREE CRANBERRY.

THE HOP VINE.

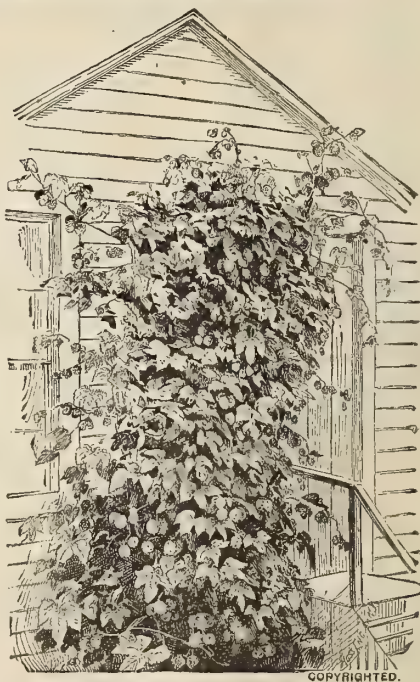


TREE CRANBERRY.

Those who are familiar with the Tree or High Bush Cranberry must admit that it combines the ornamental and useful to a high degree. It used to be a common sight in New England valleys, and for aught I know, is still. It is quite plentiful in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Notwithstanding its prevalence and many good qualities, it is seldom found ornamenting anything more than its native hillside. Its beautiful red fruit clings to the branches until away along into the winter. When viewed against a background of dark evergreens, the effect is most pleasing. They usually grow in clumps, like the lilac, but can be trained into snug little trees, with well-balanced tops. They are very hardy. They seldom grow on marshy land, but love a sloping hillside, near a water course. I have transplanted them into my garden for their fruit, which is of excellent quality after you get rid of the extremely large seeds. Were it not for this drawback, the fruit would equal that of the ordinary cranberry. There is a vast difference between the bushes of different localities in this respect. By propagating from those that have the smallest seeds, with the aid of good care and cultivation, a vast improvement may be worked upon the wild stock. To say nothing of its fruit, it is abundantly worthy a place in the lawn or yard. Price 25 cents each.

The American Cultivator remarks: Who knows a prettier vine for general ornament than the hop? We habitually associate the hop with the poles and the commercial air of the hop-yard, but when viewed in its native beauty, as it clammers over fences or sapplings, it possesses a modest and clean beauty which one can find in few other vines. Let one climb over a shrub or small tree near the house, and you cannot fail to admire its careless aspect and its pendent balls of yellow and green.

The good housekeeper has a few hop roots which she cultivates "for yeast," and from which she gathers the comforting hop pillow and the soothing poultice. But whoever has seen a wild hop-vine making its way to the tip-top of a sapling, running riot over a dilapidated rail fence, or hanging its graceful garlands of drooping, pale green bells over the naked limbs of a prostrate woodland giant, exemplifying how nature strives to cover with loveliness the decay she herself causes, will recognize its decorative possibilities. The eye is pleased by the graceful abandon of the luxuriant vine, and the contrast of the light green panicles and the deeper hue of foliage. They appear to best advantage over the woodshed door, climbing against the kitchen window, or cherishing the top of the well house.



COPYRIGHTED.

Golden Cluster Hop Vine.—A large, productive variety, growing in clusters and easily gathered; the finest variety. Each, 10 cents; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00. (If by mail add 50 cents per 100. Post free at each and dozen rates.)

IF YOU GET TWO CATALOGUES HAND ONE TO YOUR NEIGHBOR.

GARDEN ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

There is probably no vegetable that is so absolutely superb to the delicate appetite of the epicure as the first delicious cuttings of early asparagus. Although a native of Europe and Asia, it has become common in this country as to be almost naturalized in many places having found its way into the fields and sometimes being seen on beaches and marshy places on the sea coast. Soil and location have probably more to do with the raising of fine asparagus than anything else.

Most of our prominent growers prefer to plant one year old roots, although two year and three year are often used. The asparagus bed should be five feet wide, and any desirable length according to the size of the family. It should be well cultivated, two feet deep and well manured. Three rows of plants will suffice to each bed; the plants should stand one foot apart in the row, and the crowns should be well covered four inches deep, a good deep soil with a sandy bottom will be found most suitable, as the plants do not thrive well in a wet, stiff soil. As soon as the tops are cut down in the fall cover with a top-dressing of coarse manure, which may be forked early in the spring. A partial cutting may be made the third year, but it will add materially to the vigor of the plants if none be got until the fourth year. In locations away from the sea-shore a top dressing of two pounds of coarse salt to the square yard will be found beneficial. The asparagus is naturally a maritime plant this being the reason why salt acts so beneficially.



(If by mail add 15 cents per 100. Post free at dozen rates.) 2 years, dozen, 30 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

Barr's Asparagus, EARLIEST OF ALL.—A new variety of large size, finest quality and earliest of all. No one should omit Asparagus for it comes in when no other product of the garden is available, and is as delicious as green peas, and much like peas. Asparagus is healthful and nourishing as well as delightful to the taste \$2 for 100.

RHUBARB—(Pie Plant.)



Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Rhubarb, like many of our early vegetables, stays with us for such a short time that it is generally out of the market ere it begins to pall on our tastes, and like many other things, we never appreciate it at its full value until it is gone. Although most housewives put away for winter a quantity of preserved fruits, yet only a small body of them think of preserving rhubarb for this purpose. It is strange that this plant is not more extensively preserved, for there are few things more tasty during cold weather. How nice it is to be able, when tired of the other fruits, to make a rhubarb pie or pudding as an extra choice dish for a winter dessert. It cannot be fully appreciated until surprised with it some winter day, while it is associated in your mind only with the spring.

Myatt's Linnæus Rhubarb.—Early, very large, tender, and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts. Roots, 5 cts.; dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3; 1,000, \$20. (By mail, 1 cent each additional.)

Conover's Colossal.—Large, of rapid growth, productive and of fine quality. One year, dozen, 20 cents; 100, 60 cents; 1,000, \$5.00.

For other Garden Roots see page 70, also offer there of \$8 worth for \$5, or \$16 worth for \$8.



ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

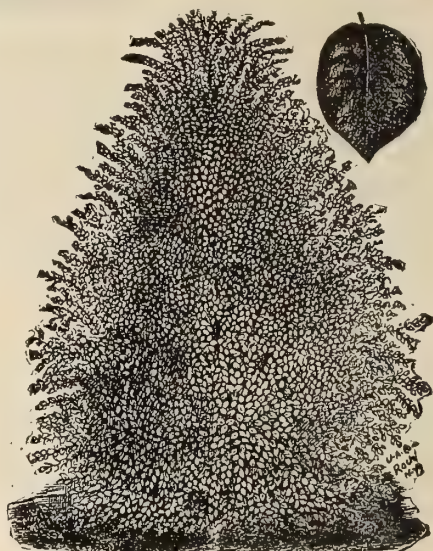
For want of space we describe but a few of the choicest and most valuable Ornamental Trees and Plants although our assortment is very complete.

Filling Orders in Winter.—We have large cellars in which are plants, vines, etc., that we can mail or express during winter.

Surplus List.—We can say of this list the same as of the list of surplus fruit trees, plants and vines and that is this: If you wish to get the most value for a little money, simply order \$1, \$5, or \$10 worth of surplus stock, without naming varieties or specifying particularly what is to be sent, but say ornamentals. Then our Chas. A. Green will make up a package of nearly twice the amount he would if you confined him to your own selection. We import many ornamental plants and trees from France, and in order to have enough, often get more than we need. Thus we always have a surplus of rare and valuable ornamentals, as well as of fruit, plants, vines and trees, and we guarantee you a great bargain if you order in the way we have suggested.

Few of our patrons plant enough ornamental shrubs. They are effective in making a place homelike, and as indispensable as trees. Plant them in groups, in beds, in well-selected sites, giving them plenty of room, as they will grow surprisingly. Do not omit *Hydrangea paniculata Grandiflora*, one of the finest shrubs.

Freight.—Heavy boxes should be ordered by freight, but it should be borne in mind that all freight is subject to delay, therefore order early and you will be safe. If you should order late and the distance should be great you might get the boxes too late. State what railroad you are on, and whether you desire goods sent by freight or express. Freight rates are one third less than they were a year ago. We cannot tell you what freight or express charges will be.



RIVER'S PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

River's Purple Leaved Beech.—The handsomest of all purple leaved trees and differs from the old Purple Beech by its regular pyramidal form and crimson foliage in early spring which changes to a rich, dark purple later in the season. For ornamental grouping on the lawn in contrast with other foliage it cannot be surpassed and it is equally valuable as a single specimen. 2 ft. 50 cents; 3 to 5 ft. \$1.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch.—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. The genus embraces a very popular and highly ornamental class of trees. Their elegant, graceful port, silvery bark, slender branches, and light and airy foliage, render them general favorites. As single specimens on the lawn, or employed as avenue trees, the upright varieties are very imposing and handsome. They thrive even in the poorest soils and in the most exposed situations. Price of cut leaf weeping, 6 to 7 feet, 75 cents; upright trees, 50 cents.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

IF YOU GET TWO CATALOGUES HAND ONE TO YOUR NEIGHBOR.



KILMARNOCK WEeping Willow.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.—A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted 5 to 7 feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 75 cents.

American White or Weeping Elm.—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, spoken of by foreign tourists as the most beautiful American tree. It is attractive in any suitable location, is hardy, and easily transplanted when small. '2 to 3 feet, by express, 15 cts.; 6 feet 50 cts. each.

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color. 60 cents.

Double White Thorn.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. 60 cents.

Horse Chestnut.—A handsome white flowering tree, with large, broad leaves and handsome fruit. Large trees, 60 cents; small, one foot, 5 cents. Red flowering Horse Chestnut, \$1.25.

Carolina Poplar.—Pyramidal in form and robust in growth; leaves large, serrated, pale to dark green. 50 cents.

Lombardy Poplar.—Attains a height of from 100 to 150 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees. 75 cents.

White or Silver Poplar.—From Europe. A tree of wonderfully rapid growth, and wide-spreading habit. Leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath. 50 cents.

Prunus Pissardi.—The finest purple leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Said to be valuable as an edible plum also. Flowers small, white, single. 40 cents.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow.—Drooping, hardier than *Babylonica*. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents. Cuttings of Wisconsin Weeping or Osier Willow (valuable for wispes for tying, for baskets, or a hundred purposes,) sure to grow, by mail, 50 cents per hundred; by express, 25 cents.

Ash, Mountain. (*Pyrus sorbus aucuparia*).—Bears clusters of bright red berries in autumn, which are conspicuous and handsome. 5 feet, 50 cents each. Small, 25 cents.

Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven.—This is a handsome tree, having a tropical look, and forming an attractive feature singly or in groups. The *American Agriculturist* has been a strong admirer of this tree, and has issued several editorials on its beauty and usefulness. It excels all trees in rapid growth. We have seen it cut back to the ground each season with an axe, to appear again each succeeding spring as one stout trunk with fern-like leaves 12 to 20 inches long, extending from the ground to the tip. No need to plant large trees as it grows so rapidly. In China, from whence it came, it is called the Tree of Heaven, but whether from its beauty or its attempt to reach heaven in quick time by rapid growth we know not. It is hardy and not subject to insects or disease. Price, by mail, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen; larger trees, by express, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.



AILANTHUS OR TREE OF HEAVEN.



CATALPA.

Catalpa. (Japan Hybrid).—One of the most showy flowering trees I saw on a recent visit to Washington was this Catalpa, low branching, covered with beautiful flowers. It is but little known, yet it is of great value, as it grows rapidly, is hardy and attractive in both foliage and flowers. It is suitable for street trees, for single specimens on lawns, or for grouping purposes. The flowers have a pleasant fragrance, and a tree in bloom attracts the senses of smell and sight. Prof. Hussman, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, says: "Massive in all its proportions, straight and rigid, it looks like a production of the tropical zone, yet it seems to be entirely hardy, with its immense leaves, sometimes lobed, velvety brown when they first appear, and changing into dark green, followed by immense panicles of flowers, containing sometimes between three and 400 buds and bloom; contrasting finely with its dark massive foliage, it may be truly called a regal tree. A rapid grower. I think it is the fastest growing tree I know. It makes a beautiful object on a lawn and should be in every one's dooryard." Price of small, well-rooted trees, by mail, postpaid, 10 cents each; 12 for \$1.00; larger trees, by express, 25 cents each; Catalpa Speciosa same price.

Maple, Sugar. (*A. saccharinum*).—We consider this the most desirable shade tree in cultivation for planting along drives or avenues. Moderate growers; long-lived; symmetrical habits. 6 to 8 feet, 50 cents.

Weir's Cut Leaved.—A variety of the silver maple, with slender, drooping shoots and of a very graceful habit. The leaves are deeply and delicately cut which makes it a beautiful tree for the lawn or park. It is a rapid grower but bears cutting back exceedingly well so that it may readily be kept in shape and within bounds. Few trees are better or more attractive either for the lawn, street or drive. 6 to 8 ft., 75c.

Camperdown Weeping Elm.—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure, \$1.50.

Cornus Florida. (WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD).—A native species of spreading, irregular growth, that sometimes reaches the height of thirty feet. Foliage oval, of a glossy greyish-green, changing in autumn to a dull, rich crimson color, which renders it one of the best for ornamental foliage effect. The flowers are large, pure milky white, completely clothing the tree in the spring before the leaves appear, and are succeeded by large, brilliant scarlet berries in clusters. It succeeds the magnolia which it rivals in beauty and is entirely hardy. It does not receive the attention it so justly merits. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

Salisburia.—MAIDEN-HAIR TREE OR GINGKO—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, rapid growth, with beautiful fern-like foliage. Rare and elegant. \$1.00.

WHITE OAK, EASTERN BEECH, BASSWOOD, SOFT MAPLE, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each.

Premium of Five Books.

Green's 5 books on Fruit Culture under one paper cover, by mail, with Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 25 cents. Simply cut out and return this with your name and address.

Premium of Strawberry Plants.

Green's Fruit Grower one year with 12 Cloud or 12 Jessie Strawberry Plants. Your choice by mail for 35 cents. Simply cut out and return this notice with your name and address.



Norway Spruce.—From Europe. An elegant tree, extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful drooping habit, when the tree attains 15 or 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants. 25 to 50 cents; small, \$5 to \$10 per hundred.



ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

There is nothing that so quickly, or for the cost, adds so much to the cheerfulness or finish of a home, as Flowering Shrubs. All we offer are entirely hardy without protection, bloom at once and continue to grow lovelier year by year. *Small sizes will be forwarded by mail*, if desired, at rates of each and dozen, we paying postage, but larger plants will be sent if they go by express or freight. All others are shipped by freight or express only, and the charges by freight or express are paid by the purchaser in all cases.

There is no way in which the external attractions of a residence may be increased so perfectly, and at so little expense, as by the planting of ornamental shrubbery. Unlike architectural structures, it does not require the labor of the hand to bring out every part, but natural growth develops into beautiful forms. It requires only a good soil, planting in the first place, and training into the most effective shape. A certain amount of smooth lawn in connection with the shrubbery, serves to develop its charms.

A selection of the best shrubs is also important, and such was made at a horticultural meeting in Rochester who placed the following at the head of their lists: *Deutzia gracilis*, *Wiegela rosea*, purple fringe and Japan quince, Persian lilac, *Deutzia crenata*, *Spiraea lanccolata*, white fringe, snowball, plum-leaved spiraea, Tartarian honeysuckle, Forsythia, Purple barberry, *Deutzia scabra*, tree peonia, silver bell. Plant in natural groupings, with a due proportion of smooth shaven lawn between, and a natural beauty may be produced exceeding anything which formal architecture can give.—John J. Thomas in *Country Gentleman*.

Sizes and Prices.—Those quoted at 15c. each will be supplied at \$1.50 per dozen, and all are well-formed blooming plants. The large sizes are strong plants two or more years old; and those offered at 25c. each will be supplied at \$2.50 per dozen.



Cydonia Japonica (JAPAN QUINCE).—

Of this popular and very valuable showy shrub, we have a fine assortment of varieties varying in color from pure white to pink and all the shades of red to deep crimson. They are very hardy and enduring and form a beautiful hedge, especially of mixed colors. 15c., large, 25c.



Clethera Alnifolia.

—This new and beautiful shrub we have had the pleasure of introducing to our patrons. It is a hardy shrub, succeeding in any soil and location, and delighting all beholders with its beautiful spikes of blossoms of pure snowy whiteness. Not only this, but its delicious fragrance fills the air, being unsurpassed in this notable respect. It begins to blossom early in autumn, and continues until winter closes in. It is valuable not only for beauty and fragrance, but as a honey plant. Many beekeepers plant it exclusively for honey-bees to feed upon. The late Charles Downing wrote in praise of this, his favorite flower; and Mr. Parsons, superintendent of parks in New York, classes this among the most valuable shrubs. Do not omit to plant them. Many overlook the importance of these flowering shrubs in making the home grounds attractive. Trees alone will not be sufficient.

Shrubs are as indispensable to a place as joyful children, without them the place looks desolate. Make the home grounds attractive. It pays in money and contentment. Mr. Parsons says: "I never knew it to fail to bloom. Cold never harms it." The honey made from it is almost white, thick, and of fine flavor. Its leaves are light green; flowers pure white, in spikes 3 to 6 inches long. A group of Clethera will perfume the air for a long distance; a handful will fill a room with fragrance. 15c., large, 25c., extra, 35c.



Berberis Vulgaris (EUROPEAN BERBERY).—A fine shrub, blooming in May or June with terminal drooping racemes of yellow flowers, followed later by orange-scarlet, edible fruit. 15c., large, 25c.

Purple-Leaved Berry.—A beautiful shrub with persistent violet purple foliage, fine red berries in pendulous clusters. Very ornamental. Forms a handsome hedge. Large, 25c.

Althæa Syriacus flore pleno (ROSE OF SHARON).—One of the most showy flowering shrubs; strong, erect growing, with large, bell-shaped, double flowers of striking color, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. Our stock consists of the best Belgian varieties and embraces all colors from DOUBLE-WHITE, DOUBLE-STRIPED, DOUBLE-RED, to DOUBLE-PURPLE, &c., all of which are very fine. Small, 20c., 2 to 3 ft., 25c., 3 to 4 ft., 35c.

Deutzia Crenata flore pleno (DOUBLE-FLOWERING DEUTZIA).—A very desirable flowering shrub of strong growth, bearing abundantly racemes of double white flowers, tinged with pink. Blooms late in June. 15c., large, 25c.

Deutzia Scabra.—A strong growing shrub with rough foliage, but bearing profusely, beautiful single, white flowers in June. Large, 25c.

Forsythia Viridissima (GOLDEN BELL).—From China. A fine hardy shrub of spreading habit and straggling growth. It comes into bloom exceedingly early and the flowers are of a bright orange-yellow; foliage and bark, dark green. 15c., large, 25c.

Lonicera Tartarica (TARTARIAN UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE).—A handsome, showy shrub, of spreading habit, with deep green foliage remaining until late; flowers of a delicate perfumed pink, produced in May in great profusion. 15c.; large, 25c.

Red-Branched Dogwood (C. SANGUINEA).—A native species. Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter, when the bark is blood red. This is extensively used for effect in Central Park. The foliage, attractive at all seasons, colors beautifully in the fall. It is the first shrub to blossom in spring. Its berries are attractive, and remain long on the bushes. Price, 2 feet, 10 cents, 3 feet, 20 cents each.

Calycanthus Floridus (SWEET-SCENTED or STRAWBERRY SHRUB).—Flowers of a chocolate brown color and have a powerful aromatic odor from May to August. The leaves and wood are very fragrant. Its spicy blooms are produced very freely. It is also known as Allspice Bush and "Shrubs." 15c., large, 25c.

Sempervirens (SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE).—A strong, rapid grower with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers, which, however, are without fragrance, though strikingly handsome. By mail, 15c.; doz. \$1.50. Strong plants, ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

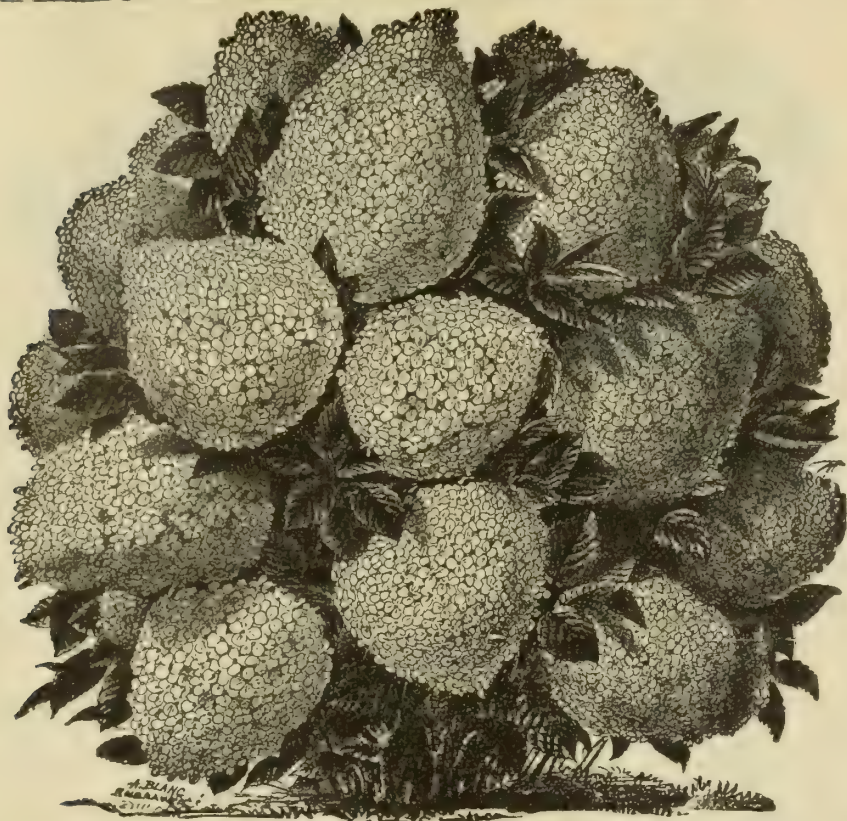
Halleana (HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE).—An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being entirely hardy, and of strong and vigorous growth. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of a pure white, changing to yellow, in odor much resembling a Cape Jasmine, and are produced in profusion from May to December. Decidedly one of the very best. By mail, 15c.; doz. \$1.50. Strong plants, 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

Tecoma (Bignonia) radicans (TRUMPET FLOWER).—Of rapid growth, and with its large, showy, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers and pretty foliage, it is valuable for covering unsightly objects. It is especially valuable for covering dead trees; when in full bloom, during August, it produces a most striking and gorgeous effect. It adheres to the bark of trees and to walls with great tenacity and its growth is exceedingly vigorous. The flowers are magnificent being fully four to five inches long and in clusters. Strong plants, ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

Snowball Tree.—A well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white, sterile flowers the latter part of May. This is popular, and justly so, easily grown and attractive near by or at a long distance. It remains long in blossom, like the Hydrangea, which it resembles somewhat. See cut. Price, 25 cents.



SNOWBALL.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, IN BLOOM TWO MONTHS.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. (LARGE PANICLE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA). Recently introduced from Japan. A variety of great value, perfectly hardy, with large and abundant foliage, and immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers, a foot or more in length, changing to pink, which appear in August and continue until frost. Most effective either singly or in groups, and a shrub of the greatest beauty and value.—Of all hardy flowering shrubs give me the beautiful Hydrangea for permanent showy effect. It blossoms the first year planted, a pyramid of bloom on each branch. It can be grown anywhere by anyone it is so hardy and vigorous. Do not fail to plant it. We shall grow it in solid beds. "It is grown in large quantities and deservedly for it is one of the grandest flowering shrubs that have ever been introduced to our gardens." —*Rural New Yorker*. "Flowers have an expression of countenance as much as men. Some seem to smile; some have a sad expression; some are pensive and different; others are noble, honest, and upright, like the beautiful Hydrangea." The flowers are white borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plants should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the last season's growth. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.

Bed of Hardy Hydrangeas—We saw a bed of hardy hydrangeas (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*) the past season on the grounds of Mr. John White, Waverly Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

The bed was twenty-five feet in diameter and contained thirty plants, the center plants reaching to a height of eight feet. The plants will be seven years old next spring. They were in bloom August 1st, and made a handsome show for two months. When at their best there were two or three thousand panicles of bloom the largest measuring fourteen inches in length and ten inches in diameter at the base.

Visitors came from miles around to see this bed and all pronounced it the finest bed of the kind they had ever seen. Strong flowering plants, two years, 35c. each, extra strong, 50c. each. By mail at 25c. post-paid.

Wistaria Sinensis (CHINESE WISTARIA.) —An exceedingly rapid grower, and one of the most beautiful of all climbers. The flowers are of a pale blue color and are borne in pendulous racemes in May and June. Ea., 50c.; doz. \$5.00.

Sinensis Alba.—A white variety of the above. 50cts.

Common Wistarias in variety, 35 cents.



JASMINE.

Jasmine.—"Jasmine and roses embowered a door, that never was closed to the way-worn poor." This beautiful, modest and fragrant flower is a favorite wherever grown. Not only in blossom and perfume but in half trailing branches and foliage is it attractive. In variety, both plain and variegated leaves, price 20c. each.

SPIRÆA—(Meadow-Sweet.)

The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months. Price 25 cents.

S. Billardi (BILLARD'S SPIRÆA.)—Rose-colored. Blooms nearly all summer.

S. crenata.—Dwarf in habit. Flowers dull white; free bloomer. June.

S. callosa (FORTUNE'S SPIRÆA.)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine.

Var. Alba (FORTUNE'S DWARF WHITE SPIRÆA.)—A white-flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.

S. Douglasi (DOUGLAS' SPIRÆA.)—Has spikes of beautiful deep rose-colored flowers in July and August.

S. rotundifolia alba.—Leaves roundish; flowers white. A distinct variety.

S. Van Houttei.—Large white flowers; free blooming; hardy. A splendid variety.



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI.

S. Thunbergii (THUNBERG'S SPIRÆA.)—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring, being the first Spiræa to flower. Esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit. Forces well in winter. Price of any of any of foregoing varieties 25 cents each.

Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree should be in all collections too. Unlike any other flowering shrubs, blossoms resemble a cloud of smoke. Price 25c.

S. species japonica (BUMALDA.)—A very handsome new species from Japan. Habit dwarf but vigorous, foliage narrow, flowers rose-colored, appearing with great profusion during midsummer and autumn. 35 cents.

PHILADELPHUS—(Syringa.)

The Syringa is an invaluable shrub. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large handsome foliage. All of the varieties flower in June, after the Weigela. By planting the late flowering sorts, the season may be considerably extended. Price, in variety, 35 cents.

Var. Zeyheri (ZEYHER'S SYRINGA.)—A large-flowered, odorless variety, flowers very late.

Ph. dianthiflorus flore pleno.—A dwarf variety, with double cream-colored fragrant flowers; forms a handsome low shrub; does not flower much.

Ph. grandiflorus (LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA.)—Has very showy, large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

Ph. laxus.—Very large, white fragrant flowers, upright habit, free flowering; a valuable sort.

Ph. Microphylla.—Recently introduced. Of dwarf habit, slender growth, and small white flowers. A very pretty small shrub.

Mock Orange.—This well known variety of *Syringa* with its profusion of white fragrant blossoms so much like orange blossoms, owing to which it derives its name, should be in every ornamental collection. Very hardy. Strong bushes. 20c. each.

Other varieties, 30c. each. Our choice, 5 varieties, \$3.00 per doz.

Lilac (SYRINGA VULGARIC.)—Very hardy. Everywhere a favorite. Purple blossoms. Large, 35c., small, 20c.

Calycanthus—Sweet Scented Shrub.—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar, agreeable odor. They blossom in June, and at intervals afterwards. In demand and an ornamental shrub, and is exceedingly desirable as such. Plants 20 cents each.

Weigela Amabilis (LOVELY WEIGELA.)—Large and spreading in habit with large and rather coarse foliage; flowers of a bright pink in June and then again later in autumn. A handsome shrub and quite distinct. Probably the largest of the Weigelas. 15c., large 25c.

Candida (WHITE-FLOWERING WEIGELA.)—The best white variety. A large-sized shrub of erect, vigorous growth, producing a great profusion of pure white flowers in June and July. Especially valuable, being clear white and a much better grower than Hortensis Nivea. A valuable feature of the variety is its continuing to bloom moderately throughout the summer. 15c., large 25c.

Rosea (ROSE-COLORED WEIGELA.)—Perhaps the best known of all the Weigelas. Of erect growth and compact form, with handsome rose-colored flowers in June. From China. 15c., large, 25c.

HARDY ROSES.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are remarkable for the immense size of their bloom, brilliant and great variety of color, and rich fragrance. They are entirely hardy, although a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable; flower with great profusion in June, and again more moderately in the autumn, but are not *perpetual*, except in a few instances. It is a good plan to cut them back quite closely in the spring, when they will send up new vigorous shoots, that will give an abundance of fine bloom. Prices, large plants, 2 yrs., ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50

Coquette des Alps.—Pure white, sometimes shaded blush, profuse bloomer, one of the best.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Brilliant, velvety crimson, large, very showy and fragrant; free bloomer. Extra fine.

Gen. Washington.—Brilliant, rosy crimson, large and very double.

John Hopper.—Dark crimson, very fragrant, large and full; very fine.

Jules Margottin.—Cherry crimson, cupped.

La France.—Rich, satiny peach, changing to deep rose, large, full, a constant bloomer, and the sweetest of all roses; the finest hardy rose.

La Reine.—Deep rosy-lilac, large, constant.

Madame Charles Wood.—Dazzling crimson, of immense size, very free bloomer.

Magna Charta.—Bright rose suffused with carmine, large and well-formed flowers; one of the most profuse bloomers and very fragrant.



Paul Neyron.—Deep rose color, very large.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Deep velvety crimson, large, very double, sweet; splendid.

Victor Verdier.—Bright rose with crimson centre, a free bloomer, beautiful, extra fine. And many other varieties.

MOSS ROSES.

Perpetual White.—White in clusters, very mossy, an autumn bloomer.

Princess Adelaide.—Bright rosy pink, large, very double, strong grower and free bloomer; fine.

Salet.—Bright rose, large, full, an autumn bloomer. Prices, mail size, ea., 20c.; doz., \$2.00. Large plants, 2 yrs. old, ea., 35c.; doz., \$3.50.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are especially valuable for training over ornamental arbors, trellises, pillars, verandahs, etc.; also for covering buildings, old trees, fences, or unsightly objects. They are rapid growers and perfectly hardy; bloom in large clusters, late in the season. Prices, mail size, ea., 15c.; doz. \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. Large, 2 yrs. old, ea., 25c.; doz., \$2.50.

Baltimore Bells.—Pale blush, large, very double; one of the best.

Prairie Queen.—Bright rose, very large and free bloomer; extra fine.

TUBEROSES.

Double Italian.—One of the most delightfully fragrant and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs, throwing up tall spikes of double white flowers 3 feet high, which remain in bloom a long period. By skillful management a succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers they can be started in February or March, in the greenhouse or hot bed; and for a succession, they can be planted at intervals as late as August. For flowering in the open border plant about the 1st of May. 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per doz.; \$5.00 per 100. By mail 15c. per doz. additional.



CLEMATIS.

Too much cannot be said in favor of this most popular climber. Indeed, next to the rose, it bids fair to become the popular flowering plant of the day. Not only are its flowers unique in appearance, embracing a great variety of color, but they afford constant pleasure, the more so since, if different varieties are cultivated, one need not be without their bloom the entire season. It has also the merit of being entirely hardy, a rapid climber and most profuse bloomer. I have seen them, in the larger varieties, covered entirely by their mass of bloom, presenting a sight captivating in the extreme.

The colors embrace the most beautiful tints of blue, purple, lavender, scarlet and white. Some of the flowers in the larger blooming varieties being quite six inches or more in diameter, and very showy. With careful training a strong plant will attain to a considerable height the first season, often covering an entire frame or trellis, and whether trained over lattice work or pillars, or left trailing upon the ground, their large, star shaped flowers are produced in the greatest numbers from the last of May to October. Old rock beds are a capital place for this rapid climber, and several varieties planted together and clambering over the rough surface of the rocky heap will soon turn it into a gorgeous mass of rich bloom.—*Vick's Magazine*.

Jackmani.—The flowers when fully expanded are from four to six inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts. 65 cents.

Lucie Lemoine.—Fine double white. 50 cents.

John Gould Veitch.—Flower large; rosette shaped; color lavender blue. 50 cents.

C. Flammula.—(EUROPEAN SWEET CLEMATIS.)—Flowers small, white and very fragrant. 25 cents.

Coccinea—The Scarlet Clematis.—This is a novel variety, entirely unlike any other, and exceedingly popular, proving to be one of the most desirable for any purpose where climbing plants are required. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, the stem dying to the surface each winter (this is an advantage where an unobstructed view is required in winter.) The vines attain the height of from 8 to 10 or 12 feet, beginning to flower in June and continuing until frost; single vines have from 20 to 30 flowers on each, and frequently as many as ten vines will start from one crown each season. The flowers are bell-shaped; in color, a rich, deep, coral scarlet, shining as if polished, and lasting a long time when cut. Indeed one of the most beautiful plants for festooning is to be found in *Clematis Coccinea*, with its peculiar shaded green and elegantly cut and varied foliage. If it never flowered it would be a handsome climbing vine. 50 cents each.

Viticella Venosa.—Reddish purple veined, one of the best. 50 cents.

Barilles des Champs.—Fine large flowers. White. 50 cents.

In addition to above we have 2 to 3 year best kind large flowering, single and double, in variety at 50c. each. Our choice.



CLEMATIS COCCINEA.

CONVALARIA.

(Lily of the Valley.)



dozen bulbs, 60 cents.

Tree Pæonies.—75c. each.**Azalias.**—Double white, \$1.00 ea. for single.

" " red, " "

" " pink, " "

" Single " \$1.25 ea. for double

Rhododendrons.—\$1.25 each.

Pæonias.—For a brilliant display of bloom during May and June, there is nothing that will equal the Pæonias, many of which are so vivid and so profuse in bloom, that they fairly dazzle the eye. The Pæonia has long been cultivated, and almost as long a popular flower, yet in no class of plants have there been greater improvements made in recent years. We now have them of the purest white to almost black, with all shades of pink and red imaginable and with abundance of delightful fragrance. Many, too, have flowers of immense size, most intensely double, and produced in a profusion scarcely equalled by any other plant. Pæonias are perfectly hardy and succeed in almost any soil, except where water stands. Ea., 35c.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange should be planted six inches apart; California Privet, Althea, Japan Quince and other shrubs, nine inches apart; Evergreens one foot to a foot and a half apart.

DECIDUOUS.

California Privet, 1 year....\$ 8.00 per 100**Japan Quince**, 2 and 3 years, 15.00 "**Althea**, 2 to 3 ft. 15.00 "**Osage Orange**, 1 yr., 80c. per 100: 5.00 per 1,000**Osage Orange**, 2 yrs., \$1.00 per 100: 6.00 "**Honey Locust**, 2 yrs. 6.00 "

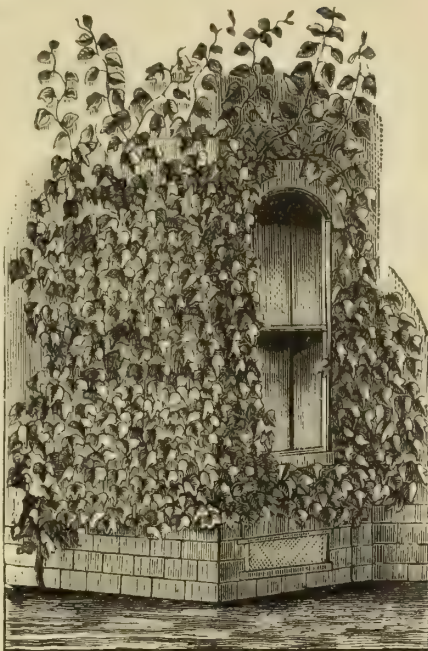
EVERGREENS.

American Arbor Vitæ, 1 foot, \$ 6.00 per 100**Norway Spruce**, 1 foot. 8.00 "

" " 1½ to 2 feet.. 20.00 "

WHAT OTHERS SAY

of WILDER EARLY PEAR. "Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, *very good*."—ELLWAN GER & BARRY. "It has come to stay."—HON. H. E. VANDEMAN. "One of the best, if not the best of its season."—PREST T. T. LYON. "Good, handsome, pleasant."—JOHN J. THOMAS. "Delicious, worthy of trial."—RURAL NEW YORKER. Price, one year, \$1.00. Two years, \$2.00. One year trees mailed at above price.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI.

Ampelopsis Veitchi, (OR BOSTON IVY.)

—This is unsurpassed as a climbing vine for covering brick walls, to which it clings by numerous root-like tendrils. The city of Boston is beautified with this attractive vine. Price 50 cents each.

GUESSING COUPON.

Good Pay for a Guess.

To any subscriber to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who will first guess nearest to the correct number of Wilder Early Pear trees of all ages and sizes that are now planted on our 134 acre farm near Rochester, N. Y., we will give ten Wilder Early Pear trees, five feet high, ten small one year Moyer new red Grape Vines; also ten June budded Wonderful Peach Trees, and the following elegant cloth-covered books: "Saunders's Insects Injurious to Fruits," price \$3; "A History of the United States," "The New Agriculture, or New Methods of Irrigation," "Cultivation of the Peach and Pear," 400 pages, by John J. Black, M. P.; The New York Ledger for one year, weekly, price \$2.00; an improved transplanter and post-hole digger, and a small label vice, all valued at \$30.

In order to aid you in guessing we will say that the number is somewhere between 5,400 and 5,500 trees. Send in the guesses at once. It will cost the subscriber nothing and the prizes are valuable. If you are not a subscriber you can become one and be one of the guessing match by sending us 25c. for GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER for one year, with the gift of Green's five books on fruit culture, or "Green's How to Propagate and Grow Fruits," whichever book you prefer.

GARDEN ROOTS—Continued.

SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth.—Forms large plants with immense, perfect leaves and never runs to seed; exceedingly fine. Each, 15 cents; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00. (If by mail add 3 cts. each additional.)

HORSE RADISH.

Sets.—Dozen, 25 cents; 100, \$1.00. (If by mail add 25 cts. per 100; free at dozen rates.)

PEPPERMINT.

Grows as easily as any weed on low damp soil, and is a useful medicinal herb, of which many are very fond. Peppermint growing is a great industry in Western New York. Hundreds of acres are grown and distilled for oil of peppermint, it proving a profitable industry. Plants by mail, 50c, per 12; \$2.00 per 100. Low price in large lots.

OUR SEED PREMIUMS.

Six Packets by Mail of Rare and Valuable Seeds.

We offer a packet of the most rare and valuable varieties of Pansy seed, mixed colors and varieties, also one packet of other flower seeds, mixed species, Petunias, Balsams, etc., two packets valuable vegetable seeds, best early Tomato and Radish, one packet Pear seed, and one of Calycanthus seed,—6 valuable packets with FRUIT GROWER one year, and your choice of Green's Books, all by mail for 40 cents.

\$8 WORTH FOR \$5,

OR

\$16 Worth of Trees, Vines, Etc., for \$8.

This is the most desirable offer ever made by a responsible nursery, the varieties being the most valuable in their respective classes. We offer over \$8 worth of vines, plants, and trees for \$5, but no changes can be made in varieties. We are enabled to offer so low on account of putting up the packages during leisure hours. Below is the list of stock offered, and regular price for each.

1 Wilder Early Pear, 1 yr. see page 37.	\$1.00
1 Wonderful Peach, 18 to 24 inches.	50
1 Globe Peach, 18 to 24 inches.	20
1 Orange Quince, 18 to 24 inches.	20
1 Meech's Quince, 18 to 24 inches.	25
2 Native Nut trees (our choice.)	50
3 Lineas Rhubarb (Pieplant),	15
1 Moyer Grape (Red,) } new & most	60
1 Moore's Diamond White } desirable	65
1 Eaton Grape (Black,) } 1 yr old.	60
1 Agawam Grape (Red,) or Niagara,	15
2 Brighton (Red,) best old red variety,	30
1 Wyoming Red Grape,	20
10 Concord Grape (Black.)	1.00
2 Thompson's Early Red Raspberry (new)	50
6 Golden Queen Raspberry	25
6 Taylor Blackberry,	25
3 Ornaamentals (Our Choice.)	75

Value at Catalogue prices, - \$8.05

We offer all the above for \$5 by express, or twice the number of each for \$8. One Walbridge hardy red winter apple tree, smallest size free, to show you how they thrive.

MAILING PLANTS, TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, Etc.

WE make this a specialty, and from the manner in which they are packed they will reach any part of the United States or Canada in safety. They are packed in moss and wrapped in oiled paper to keep the roots moist and the foliage green. The rate of postage having recently been reduced, we advise very distant patrons to order in that way, if their orders are small. For mailing sizes Apples, see page 29; for mailing sizes Plums, page 50; Quinces, 56; Grapes, 20; Pears, 37; Peaches, 52; Cherries, 47; Blackberries, 18; Apricots, 55. Strawberries, 4; etc., see Index on second page.

We were never so well prepared to ship by mail as we are now. The advantages are: 1. It costs no more to mail 3,000 miles than to mail one mile. 2. Packages go rapidly by mail,



SCENE IN OUR MAILING ROOM.

and no danger of frost or delays. 3. It costs less to mail to distant points than to send any other way. The disadvantages of shipping plants by mail, is that no large trees, nor large vines, etc., can be sent, but small well rooted ones that will grow equally well if given good care. Great care is necessary in packing. We use damp moss next the plants, and among them, oiled paper over this, then stout wrappers of manilla. Those who buy largely do not order stock sent by mail. But those who want a few plants, trees or vines for the home garden, can do no better if far away from the nursery. Think of a man in Idaho getting 12 apple trees by mail for 50 or 60 cents. Please speak a good word for us to your neighbors. We are doing a good work supplying homes with these healthful delicacies, and you can aid us if you will. This is a life work for us. We are now known in every town from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and our stock is blossoming in almost every valley on the continent. **Remember** we offer *The New York Weekly Ledger* one year, and one Wilder Early Pear, by mail, all for \$2.00, the price of the Ledger alone.

Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



Never Saw Such Healthy Trees Before.

Nov. 8th, '89.

Mr. C. A. Green—Dear Sir: The pear trees, etc., I ordered from your Nursery, came to hand on October 26th, in fine condition. I never saw finer, healthier looking trees, and you may be sure I am well pleased with them. I will always speak a good word for your firm whenever the opportunity offers.

O. H., Peru, Ind

Hear What Business Firms Say.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.

Mr. Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—We were so much pleased with the Jessie plants purchased of you this spring and your methods of handling, we shall feel safe in selling any stock we may get from you. *They were the best handled and cleanest stock we have ever bought north.*

Yours very truly,

FRAZER & LIPPINCOTT

"Saved 50 Per Cent by Buying of Us"

Gents.—My trees by mail were received in good condition. Thanks for liberal count, saved 50 per cent by buying of you.

Yours truly,

A. P., Pleasantville, Ind

Happily Disappointed

SIRS: I received the trees you sent me all right; was happily disappointed, as I got first class trees instead of second class as I sent for—at least I call them first class.

C. A., Tallmadge, Ottawa Co., Mich.

Not a Tree Bruised.

HAMLER, O., April 15, '89.

Dear Sir—I got my trees and they were in good condition. Not one was hurt. I can say they are the nicest trees I ever got.

J. R.

I have received the Victoria Currants, also one Woodruff grape, for which you have my sincere thanks. You have been too liberal. I will distribute the extra copies of the FRUIT GROWER and the special issue books which you have sent me, and will do what I can to get you subscribers and customers.

J. A. Mesa Grande, Cal

Delighted With Trees and Packing.

To Green's Nursery Co.:

Gentlemen—In due time I received my bundle of trees and was delighted with them. They were the best packed trees I ever had sent me. The stock opened up fresh and in good order. In a word I was well satisfied with my investment. Respectfully,

W. M. R., Lindsay, Ont.

Generous Deals in Surplus Stock.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 21, '89.

Your dollar worth of surplus stock received the 7th all right. A generous man is Charles A. Green.

J. R.

Fine Plants and Liberal Count.

GALESBURG, Ill.

Dear Sir—The plants have come in good shape, and the finest plants I ever saw, and I thank you so very much for your liberal count.

N. O. S.

Mr. Charles A. Green—Dear Sir: The stock of pear and apple trees was the best that came under my notice in a long time. Also the rose bushes and gooseberries. Thanks for your extra care in packing. The Kilmarnock Weeping Willow came in a thrifty condition.

J. R. Q., Carbondale Lack, Pa

Dear Sirs.—I received my trees you sent me in good order. I shall order more in the Spring your stock is nice.

G. E. M., Avoy, Pa.

Dear Sir.—Trees received in splendid condition. I am well pleased. I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner as I have a bad felon on my finger. I cannot write. Will let you know when I am able.

Y B. Apple Creek, Ohio.

ESSEXVILLE, Oregon.

Dear Sir—Trees came to hand all right. I never saw finer trees in my life. Great difference between some I got elsewhere. When I want more shall order of you.

J. H. S

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., April 30, '89.

C. A. Green—The box you sent was received all right. Your trees are grand. The Cherries, Apricots and Plums, beautiful, and your generosity in giving over and above is worthy of all praise. Charles A. Green has made his mark here, one that will stay.

H. A. F.

I have received the trees you sent me and was surprised to receive such fine goods for the little money I sent you. I will sell a lot for you for spring shipment.

A. M. K.

Lilitz, Pa.

Bushes came in good condition. Many thanks for your kindness and generosity. Will send for more in the spring.

P. M. SHOWMAN, Iowa.

Dear Sir—The trees and vines arrived in good condition and I am well pleased with them. Indeed I could not well be otherwise for I always get first class stock when I order of you. Many thanks for the extra vines you sent. I shall call again.

JOHN MCK.

Seneca Falls, N. Y.

THE DAILY UNION AND ADVERTISER,

"THE PEOPLE'S PAPER."

The Largest and most Complete Job Printing Establishment in this Section of the State.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 1st, 1889.

It gives us very great pleasure to say that we have long known the firm of Green's Nursery Co. of this city, and to certify to their strict integrity and honorable business methods. We believe the firm to be entirely worthy of confidence in every particular, and that they will carry out in absolute good faith any contract that they enter into. Green's Nursery Company has been successfully and largely engaged in the growing and distributing of high grade nursery stock for more than ten years, and has paid us more than \$50,000 for printing. Our Superintendent has driven over the nurseries containing one hundred and thirty-two acres, in high cultivation. Green's Nursery Company is known here to be honest, reliable, capable and enterprising -

Union and Advertiser Co.
J. H. Palham Treas.



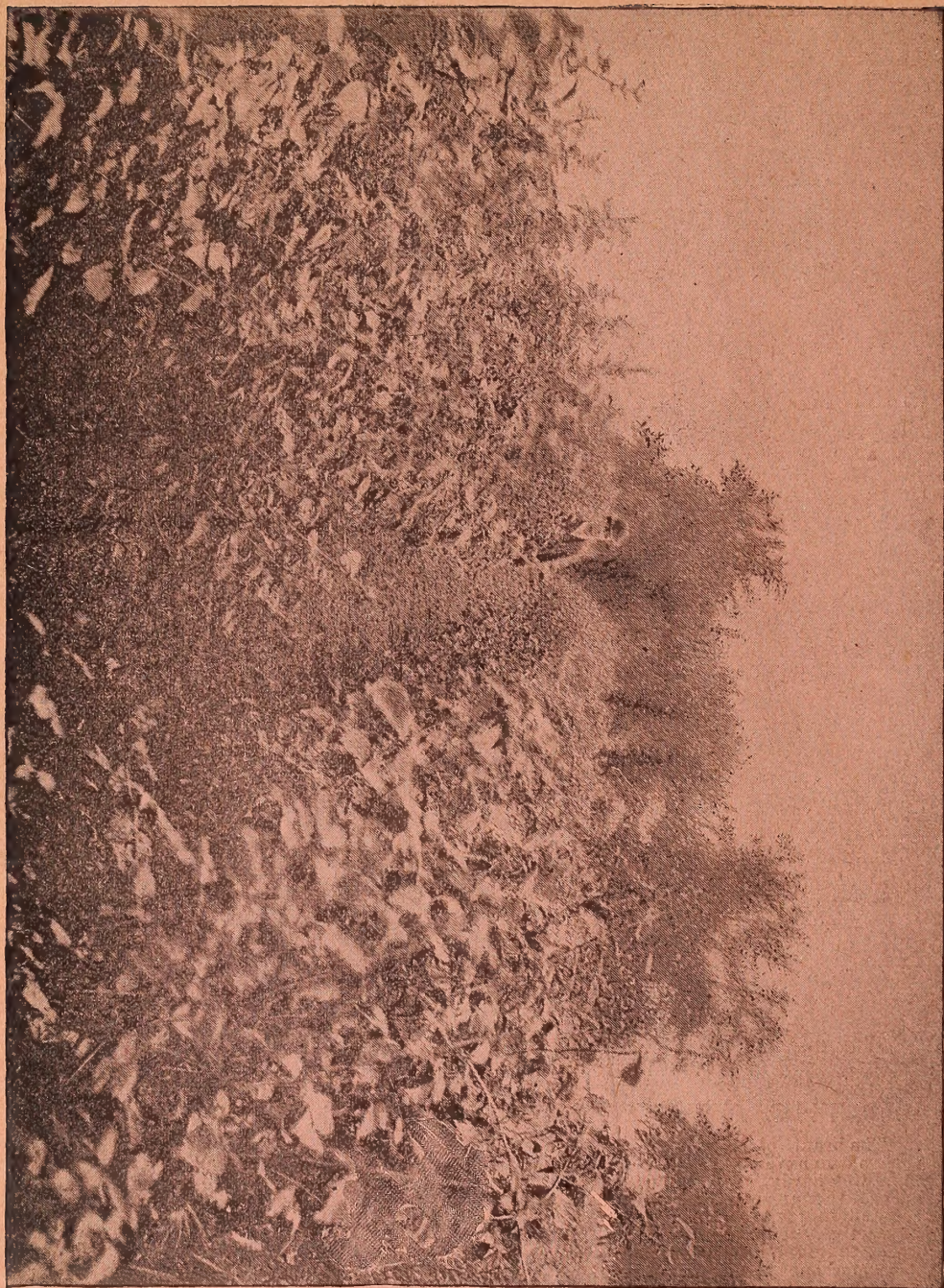
THE NEW STRAWBERRY TIPPECANOE.

The beautiful Tippecanoe is highly recommended by the best and most respected horticulturists who have no interest in the berry. The originator speaks of it as follows: "Plant remarkably hardy, beautiful foliage and a free runner; fruit very large and beautiful, globe-shaped, though sometimes a little flattened; flavor rich and delicious, being one of the best; color shining red flesh also highly colored; time of ripening the earliest I have; remarkably productive, even late runners showing large trusses of berries; stands drouth exceedingly well owing to its immense masses of roots."

Tippecanoe is a marvel of productiveness, fruit very good, plant a fine grower. If it does as well generally as for me, it will become the standard berry.—C. M. HOBBS.

The berries are quite large, of a beautiful crimson color—no green tips—quality excellent, fully as prolific as the Crescent. I consider it ahead of any strawberry I have seen.—W. A. WORKMAN.

We offer the Tippecanoe now for the first time at \$2.00 per 12 by mail, \$12 00 per 100 by express. 12 Tippecanoes and 1 Wilder Early Pear for \$2.50. 6 Tippecanoes and GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year for \$1.00. 12 Tippecanoes added to the \$5.00 collection on page 70 for \$1.50 additional. 12 Tippecanoes and *New York Ledger* (weekly) for one year for \$2.50.



SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL RASPBERRY.

The above cut was made and published by the *Rural New-Yorker* to illustrate the vigor and productiveness of this variety as grown by T. B. Terry, the well known Ohio farmer. Mr. Terry is very enthusiastic over the Shaffer Raspberry, not only as regards its remarkable vigor and productiveness, but as regards its quality and desirability generally.

The Shaffer was introduced by Green's Nursery Co., hence our interest in its conduct. It is the most popular variety of Red Raspberry now grown. Everybody is delighted and surprised with its vigor, productiveness and quality. See full description on page 13. Price of plants 35c. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1,000.

ORDER SHEET—Conti**ing Page.**

QUANTITY.

NAMES OF TREES O

PRICE.

st will be welcomed. In ordering use this
Money Order with this order.

Express Co., _____ Railroad, _____

ORDER CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE.